VOL. 14.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1857.

NO. 4.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAMES O. BOWDEN, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. ALFRED ALDERMAN,

TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line. DAVID E. BUNTING,

TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He
solicits a share of public batronage, which he hopes to merit
by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business
entrusted to him. July 1st, 1857.

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

UCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and
Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming-

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

**Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

JOSEPH L. KEEN, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire Brick, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,

Wilmington, N. C.

G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South. Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots. from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order, N. B .- Orders from all parts of the country, accompanie by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt at tention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, o

Coach and Carriage Manufactory-Clinton, N. C. BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for them-selves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability. notice. Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted

for ten years, for \$10. Clinton, May 9, 1856-36-tf.

NOTICE. HAVE THIS DAY ASSCCIATED WITH ME IN THE

Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBIN-SON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON. J. M. ROBINSON. Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE. A NY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my service and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September. My object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.

J. O. HALE, M. D.

Jan. 16th, 1857.

PIANO FORTES. JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes $6\frac{1}{4}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{3}{4}$ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' wholesale prices, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.

JNO. D. LOVE. Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857.

\$50 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE APPREHENSION AND delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 30th ult., and has not been heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 mulatto, almost white and teeth defective, long beard on WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE APPREHENSION AND inches high, straight hair and teeth defective, long beard on his chin. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go North, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place.—Any person who may take up said boy, will be entitled to the above reward, and the thanks of

ISAAC B. KELLY.

Kenansville, N. C., August 18th, 1857

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.

ALSO:

ALSO:
The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied. June 12, 1857.—41-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES,

WAGGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only. ISSAC WELLS.

5,000 GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, TO BE SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES. This is the cheapest and best lot of watches ever before offered to the public. A gift in Jewelry worth from \$1 to \$12 will be given with every watch in proportion to its value. Being desirous of introducing our goods are interested. value. Being desirous of introducing our goods prominently to the public, in order to meet with quick, ready and cash sales, we have adopted this method for their disposal. We

Composition Verge, open face, at \$6 00 and \$7 00 Fine Silver Lepine, " 9 00 " 9 00 " 12 00 " 12 00 " 12 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 00 " 18 Gold Anchor, open face, - \$21 00 24 00 " 28 00 Lever, Hunt. case, 30 00 c beautifully engraved,

Drugs. Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls Silver's Plastic Paint; Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls Silver's Plastic Paint, 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry and in Oil.

A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

,000 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 10 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.

MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is \$6 50; Tuition from \$10 to \$15; Or-

namentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary. CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857. The charges will be the same as they have been for the st year. Board \$10 per month, including washing, lights, L. C. GRAVES. A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees. Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO', N. C. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL

Commence on Monday, August 3d, 1857. The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home with the advantages of a School. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No Institution in the country possess advantages Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of Instructions, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to RICHARD STERLING, Principal, July 17, 1857.—46-2m* Greensboro', N. C.

General Notices.

\$50 REWARD. RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, near Centreville, Leon county, Florida, on the 9th inst., his negro man named ISHAM, aged about 35 years; dark NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

June 27th, 1856.

June 27th, 1856. any jail so that I can get him again; or one hundred dollars for his delivery to me at Centreville, Florida. BENJAMIN MANNING.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS. TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery. Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers. Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years, and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.

Those wishing work done in the above line would do well

rhose wishing work done in the above line would do went to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C.

B. JOHNSON,

Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y)

Mill-Wright and Machinist. A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS DESIROUS OF SELLING THE SUBSCRIBER IS DESIROUS OF SELLING
his Plantation in Duplin county, lying on the South side
of Rattlesnake Branch, containing seven hundred and
twenty-five acres. About one-half of it is cleared and is

excellent farming land; the remainder is well timbered, and is convenient to the farm. There is a good Dwelling House, Negro Houses, and all necessary out-houses on the premises, and an excellent well of water.

Terms will be made easy. For further particulars, call on or address the subscriber at Bear Swamp P. O., Duplin County, N. C.

FRANCIS LOFTIN. County, N. C. Aug. 14.—50-9t*

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal! AWARDED TO C. MEYER.

For his Two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851. C. MEYER, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends, and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premiums at Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Westracems removed from 52 S. Fourth, to No. 722 ARCH.

Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth, to No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retall. 15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE. FIFTY LOTS IN TIMMONSVILLE, &c., &c. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE TRACTS of Land in Darlington, Williamsburg, Marion, Sumpter and Clarendon Districts, in lots to suit purchasers.—
These lands are adapted to various pursuits. They comprise good Turpentine Tracts (all round trees,) as well as good Cotton and Corn Lands; there are, also, at different subsections will see to

places, fine mill seats.

These lands lie on and contiguous to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, the North Eastern Rail Road and Lynche's Creek, a navigable stream, and some portions of hem are in a high state of cultivation, and have proved, containing good residences, out buildings, &c. He will also sell, on advantageous terms, a large number He will also sell, on advantageous terms, a large intermediate building lots in the flourishing village of Timmonsville; among others, there is one with a fine and commodious Hotel upon it; another with a Store House, well stocked with Goods suited for the Country trade.

Terms will be made easy. For further information, ad-Terms will be made easy. For further information J. M. TIMMONS,

July 24, 1857.—47-3m* WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD. THE subscriber having accepted the Jagency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable

ates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf

JAMES McCLARANAN.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE. WALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE TRACT LYING ON EACH SIDE OF THE
Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road—containing
two hundred acres and upwards—known by the
name of Rose Mary Station—41 miles from Wilmington.
On the place there is a good DWELLING HOUSE, and all
necessary out-houses for any convenience whatever. With
the addition of the above, there is a good Store House—suit-

General Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE. HAVING purchased a well selected stock of Groceries of the North, and they are now arriving, we will sell for the CASH. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to please.

Our stock consists in part as follows:

40 bbls. C. Yellow Sugars; 10 "Crushed Block, a superior article; 70 Bags Green Rio Coffee; Laguyra

20 Matts Gov. Java " 150 Whole and Half Boxes Adamantine Candles; 5 Boxes Sperm Candles, fives and sixes;
5 "Patent" " 100 "Colgate's No. 1 and Pale Soaps Herring for snacks:

10 Boxes " 6 "Sugar "
10 Bbls. Irish Potatoes; 5 " Onions; 5 " Leaf Lard; 10 Kegs " " for Kegs "

25 Boxes prime Cheese; 100 Bags Table Salt; 100 Boxes " " 5 Half Bbls. Family Beef; Besides Mackerel in quarter and half bbls. and kits; Salmons; Pickles; Pepper; Spice; Mustard; Grind Stones and fixtures; Wooden and Willow Ware; Brooms; Buckets. In

prime Goshen Butter;

short, a complete assortment, at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S., Sept. 18-[3-tf]

NOTICE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOTEL AND LOT IN Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C. The house is large and comfortable, with 15 rooms and 9 fire places.— The lot contains eight acres of land, and is situated immediately on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, and on the Stage line from Warsaw to Fayetteville and Kenansville.— There is a fine Male School in successful operation in the vil-

lage.

Any person wanting to purchase would do well to call and examine the premises soon, as I am determined to sell.— Terms accommodating. LEVI MOORE. Warsaw, Sept. 14th, 1857

LAND FOR SALE. THE undersigned offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND lying on the main road, about half way between Long Creek Bridge and Bourdeaux's Depot, on the W. & W. Railroad, running along Morgan's Creek, and within three miles of the River. Said tract contains some THREE HUN-DRED ACRES, about 50 of which are cleared and under cultivation; on the premises is a good Dwelling House, and one of the best wells of Water in the county. The Land is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Pea Nuts, &c. For further particulars, apply to Sept. 18th, 1857 JAMES BOURDEAUX.

TEN NEGROES TO HIRE. UNTIL FIRST JANUARY NEXT, TEN ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN, good Turpentine hands.—
Two of them are coopers and four hewers. Apply to
THOMAS I. FAISON. Sampson County, Sept. 17th, 1857 PUBLIC TRUST SALE.

ON THURSDAY, (OCT. 6, 1857,) OF OUR SUPERIOR Court, as Trustee for William D. Cooke, I will sell, under a Decree of the Supreme Court, the following articles of ersonal property, viz:
1 Superior Adams' Printing Press, (new patent,)

Steam Engine,

1 Card Press,
All the Type, materials, and fixtures belonging to said Cook, 1 Elegant Piano Forte. and a great variety of the most superb, useful, and ornamented Household Furniture, his Kitchen Furniture, and sundry articles mentioned in said deeds. The said Cooke's interest in the Paper Mill, (and 7 acres of land thereunto attached.) now occupied by C. W. Benedict; and, also, the said Cooke's interest in a tract of land purchased by him of Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., lying between the land of the Rev. Aldert Smedes and the late Robt. Finlater, in Wake County.

This being an unusual opportunity for securing the most superb articles of Furniture, (which is comparatively new.) those in need will consult their interest by attending the sale, which will take place at \$2 o'clock, in front of Litchford Shenard & Co's suction store.

ford, Shepard & Co.'s auction store.

TERMS: All sums under \$25, Cash. Twenty-five and over, sixty days note, with creditable security, negotiable and payable at the Bank of the State of North Carolina, will be required of purchasers.

P. F. PESCUD, Trustee.
Sept. 18, 1857

3-tds

LL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARDED ITOM A trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.

Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf

A. C. DICKENSON.

FURNITURE!!! THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabi-net Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock for cash, at manufacturer's lowest cash prices, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.— The following are among the articles to be

store, viz:
Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut; Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from \$13 to \$50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy
Chairs;

Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands; Centre, Sofa and Card Tables; Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors; Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to \$2½ each; Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs; Sideboards and Secretaries; A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete; Bureaus, a great variety, from \$4 to \$50; Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.; Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads; Towel and light Stands; Extension and other dining Tables;

Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.; Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large

bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.

JOHN D. LOVE, No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C. 286-12-50-tf

\$30 REWARD. RANAWAI 110....

19th inst., his two negro men, 102...

TOM is about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, high forehead, and about 25 years of age; has very full eyes, thick lips, and walks rocking. I purchased him of J. S. willia Esq., of Bladen county. RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, 19th inst., his two negro men, TOM AND WAKE.

TOM is about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion,

WAKE, or WESLEI, as he is sometimes cancu, is about 5 feet 6 inches high. dark complexion, quick spoken, active; raised by Williamson Page, Esq., near Raleigh.

I will give the above reward for both, or \$15 for either, delivered in any Jail where I can get them.

LOTT CROOM. Long Creek P. O., N. C., Aug 21, 1857 [297-5t-52-tf

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—In consequence of nformation as to expeditions being fitted out against Vicaragua and Tamaulipas, strict instructions have been issued to all officers to employ all legal resources to prevent the departue of such expeditions. The reports received by the Government state that three expeditions are in prepration against Nicaragua under Gen. Wm.

Walker, and one against Tamaulipas under Sam Houston. The points of departue are believed to be New York, Mobile and New Orleans. ARRIVAL OF AFRICAN APPRENTICES .- From Guadaoupe we learn that the first cargo of African laborers had arrived by the ship Phœnix. She left the coast of Africa with 296 on board, and lost 14 on the passage, which lasted 39 days. The administration of Guadaloupe had been informed by the minister of marine that

'two ships, belonging to the house of Regis, the Stella

and the Clara, were about to sail from Marseilles, to re-

cruit on the west coast of Africa the 1,200 or 1,500 em-

igrants that house had undertaken to supply in the course

two hundred acres and upwards—known by the mame of Rose Mary Station—41 miles from Wilmington.

The finish Pat. Lever, "" " extra, 60 00 00 make of Rose Mary Station—41 miles from Wilmington.

The finish Pat. Lever, "" " extra, 60 00 00 make of Rose Mary Station—41 miles from Wilmington.

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The finish House of Rose Mary Station—41 miles from Wilmington.

The found him pounding up the stalks in a cider though, while the press stood hard by. Not far away, were suspended over a brisk fire out of doors, and the fires again extin—the lever was pounded.

The stalks well mashed, were put into the form was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation, and proportion to the quantity of acres, there is a good by applied. The operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a quick one. Into one of the operation was a q industrious farmers the other day, to witness the result

We give further details of the late deplorable ter, involving the loss of so many valuable lives and so much property. We are indebted to the Portsmouth first time. Life preservers were distributed, rockets fired, and Savannah papers for these items. It will be seen and soon after the vessel went down, leaving at the merthat the greatest blame is attached to the Chief Engi-neer of the Steamer. The Central America, formerly then calm, and we all kept together, and cheered each the George Law, was a regular mail steamer, valued at other as well as the stoutest could. We thus kept to-\$300,000, uninsured. The treasure was covered by \$300,000, uninsured. The treasure was covered by open policies in London and in New York. The bills of lading and all other papers went down with the ship, and some weeks must elapse before the duplicates can be received from San Francisco. So far as heard from, but 95 of the passengers and crow have been seved. but 95 of the passengers and crew have been saved.

BY THE "ELLEN" AT NORFOLK. The steamship Central America, W. L. Herndon, U. S. N. Commander, bound from Aspinwall to New York, foundered at sea at 8 o'clock, A. M., on the 12th inst., lat. 31, 50, long. 76, 15, on the Eastern edge of the Gulf Stream, with rescued. about 500 souls on board, and over two millions dollars in

The brig Marine, (supposed to be of Boston) although in a disabled condition, succeeded in rescuing from the ill-fated crew living on gruel. We found a little tea and coffee steamer all the women on board, supposed to be about 26 in also number, with their children, besides about 20 men, mostly composing the boat's crew. The conduct of the Chief Engineer is said to be the sole

cause of this terrible disaster, as the passengers concur in giving great praise to the vessel for the gallant manner in which she rode out the storm to the hour of her going down. Whilst the Captain and crew are said to have acted nobly, the Chief Engineer fled in one of the boats one hour previous to the ship's sinking.

It is reported, however, that the Engineer took off a num ber of ladies and other passengers, whose fate is not certainly ascertained, though the supposition is that they are probably saved.

An American schooner ran down to the steamer but did not succeed in rendering any assistance. At the time the Central America sank no boats or sails were in sight, and the 49 passengers of the survivors were and children. saved only by clinging to such articles of the wreck as were washed from her, in which condition they were left to the mercy of the waves for 10 or 12 hours, until their deliverance. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., the Norwegian barque Ellen, Capt. A. Johnson, from Balize, Honduras, bound to Falmouth, Eng., passed near the scene of disaster. and answering to the cries of the floating survivors, finally succeeded, after a search of several hours, in rescuing 49

persons, which she brought in to-day. It is supposed that the following are all the passenger out of 615 souls who have survived the disaster: Capt. Thos. W. Badger, (lady on brig Mariner) San Fran

isco, Cal. A. J. Gaston, (lady on brig Mariner) San Francisco, Cal. R. F. Brown, Sacramento. O. Harvey, Playsville.

Wm. Birch, San Francisco Minstrels, (lady on brig Mariner) San Francisco, Cal. J. A. Forrister, Murphy's, Cal. Oliver P. Manlove, Grant county, Wisconsin.

J. B. Clark, Polk co., Mo. John D. B. Ements, Oregon City, O. T. H. T. O'Coner, (mother on brig Mariner) Albany, N. Y. T. A. Wells, Legden, Mass. Geo. Brown Ulster County, N. Y.

Jas. H. Rass, Mahomny County, Ohio. Thos. McNeish, Grass Valley, Cal. Wm. N. Osborne, Isthmus of Panama. J. N. Fallen, Cincinnati, Ohio. Wm. Chase, Michigan.

J. C. Taylor, Cohose Falls, Albany Co., New York. A. Aguto, Lima, Peru. Henry Halcon, Montreal, Canada. W. F. Fletcher, Broomfield, Me.

Wm Irde Wipconcin

R. Casey, Arkansas. J. M. Casey, do. John N. Crafts, Maine. Henry Runnel, Illinois, Jacob Onener, Watertown, N. Y. Henry Hartman, Bremen, Germany. John B. McCable, New York. S. Caldwell. do. Benj. Sage, wife on Marine, St. Louis. John Goorge, England.

Edward Moore, Boston. B. M. Lee, Plattsburg, Pa. Jas. Jackson, Missouri. Chas. Reid, New York. Mr. Childs. do. Mr. Howe, San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. C. Y. Leook. do. One passenger, name unknown, ascertained to be Robt. The undersigned are survivors of the crew of the steame James M. Frazier, 2d Officer, Brooklyn, New York.

Henry Keefer, 2d Assistant Engineer. John James, Fire Room. Bartholomew McCarty, Fire Room. Aaron Holcom, Saloon Cook, New York. Henry Hardenburgher, Ship Cook, New York. Tim McKugh, Seaman.

Total-49 passengers saved, on board Norwegian Bark It is to be hoped that some palliating circumstances may be elicited when time shall have elapsed sufficient to clear up this matter, in regard to the Chief Engineer's desertion of the ship, and to his singular conduct previous to that desertion. It is said he acted the part of a coward in deserting his duty, when there was no earthly necessity for such

the ship and brought all in without harm. The vessel was in a strong sea-way at this time and labor ing very heavily in the trough of the sea, and it is believed if the Chief Engineer had have kept up the steam so the steamer could have worked, she would have worked out of her difficulties, but in this critical moment he neglected to do his duty, and the steamer was rendered entirely unman-

ageable. Great-prise is due Capt. Johnson and his crew for their noble and humane conduct in the rescue of the survivors of the ill-fated Central America. They all accord in rending their heartfelt thanks for their efforts to render them every each man at the end of his term of service is entitled to for a few days, "until remittances arrived." The Don. assistance in their power before and after their rescue. One incident connected with this heart-rending catas trophe, is said to be: that the Captain of the Norwegian Bark, sometime previous to finding the survivors of the steamer was on his deck, and a bird flew in his face three

of saving the lives of the 49 survivors. Additional of the Central America.

times when he made an alteration of three points in his

course, by which means he was made the happy instrument

SAVANNAH, Sep. 18 .- Henry H. Childs, one of the passengers above named, makes a statement as follows: The Central America left Havana on Tuesday, the 8th, with delightful weather, which had been the case ted States steam frigate Minnesota, from Norfolk bound from Aspinwall. During the afternoon a fresh breeze sprang up, and on the next morning amounted to a gale, which continued to increase throughout Wednesday, and for part of the time accompanied with heavy rain. On Thursday the gale changed to a hurricane, and the sea was rolling very high. This storm continued, and on Friday, about 11 A. M., it was well known to the passengers that the vessel had sustained a leak, which threatened to fill rapidly. All hards were put to the pumps, in relief parties, and for a while gained so far as

it of double-pointed gold Pen and case, worth \$5, or any other Jewelry of the same value, payable on the receipt of the Judge and the produce about one hundred barres of corn, and other produce a signal and the steamship of the Judge and the proportionably. All of which lands can be bought at a good at paper in the Judge and strong or containing the advertisement.

In LATEST NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR.

The subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL The subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL The subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be found to find the found that the properties and any subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be found to find the properties and the subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be found to find the Judge and STEAM SAW MILL are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be found to find the Judge and STEAM SAW MILL.

The subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be found to first county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are proportionably. All of which lands described and subscribers are proportionably. All of which lands can be bought to make the Judge and then at his parent, the Judge and signals and displayed colors at half mast. This what he ways more north liked at the Judge and the streamship that the Judge and the subscribers are not liked at the Judge and the Judge and the subscribers are proved to be the birg Marine, of Boston, which can be proportionably. All of which lands are belong the Judge and the subscribers are not liked at the Judge and the subscribers are not liked at the Judge and the subscribers are not liked at the Judge and the subscribers are not liked at the Judge and the subscribers are not liked at the Judge and the subscribers are not liked at the Judge and the subscribers are not liked at

him to lay alongside. A favorable answer was returned, but instead of approaching the vessel passed out of sight. At 7 P. M. it was found the steamer could not hold gether, I think, for two or three hours, nearly all being a distance of a mile or less-took fresh courage and swam towards it-reached it in last efforts of exhaustion, and was drawn up by ropes. It was a Norweigan barque from Balize for Falmouth. I found on board three of of them in all-which are all I know to have been

We kept near the place, and in anxious watching un-til we believed all living had been picked up, and then made sail, the barque being short of provisions, and the

At noon on Sunday, we spoke the American barque -, which supplied provisions, and took on board the five survivors brought to this city, whose names are :-B. H. Ridley, Maine; Joshua Howe, San Francisco: Samuel W. Looke, Maine: Adolphus Fredericks, San Francisco, and H. M. Childs, New York. The Norwegian barque set sail for Charleston, or first port, with the rest of the survivors. The names of these I can now recall, are: Capt. Badger, of Baltimore; Frazier, second officer of the steamer Central America; R. F. Brown, Sacramento; Billy Birch, of the San Francisco Minstrels; A. J. Easton, San Francisco; - Fletcher, of Angusta, Me.; ten deck hands and ten galley hands are also included, and some children (?) whose mothers were in the first boats despatched. Three men, - Priest Long Island; Thos. Payne, Stamford, Conn., and -Jones, also got on the boats which took off the women

A Paris letter writer gives the following :-"Your readers may perhaps be curious touching the following details, for which I can vouch, and which concern M. de Morny's conduct upon his return from Russia to France. He had no salary for his mission as ambassador extraordinary, nor would accept any; but said he would be satisfied if his expenses only were paid .-You will see, however, that he did not calculate amiss in so doing. His expenses he made amount to 1,600,000f. (£64,000 sterling!) which were directly paid him; besides which he sold off, in Russia, everything that had belonged to his mission; his furniture, horses, carriages, plate, &c., keeping back only a magnificent surtout de table in silver gilt that had cost 80,000f. During one of his first visits to Count Walewski, M. de Morny observed that he had not sold his surtout, because he thought it might be useful for gala dinners at foreign office! The minister replied that he should be obliged thereupon to consult the emperor, and M. de Morny proposed to consult him himself, which he did. The emperor's answer was, 'You had best keep the surtout for yourself!' So, after all, M. de Morny's system of having no salary is none so ill advised. Here he is, after ten months' absence, in the receipt of £64,000, paid upon accounts sent in by himself; possessing moreover, the sums for which he has disposed of all he had taken to Russia, (some objects, such as pictures, having sold very high,) and receiving, as a gift over and above all the rest, a surtout for his table worth 80,000f."

month, (October.) The day is not as yet absolutely

"This tour can be accomplished (say) from New York and back in about eight weeks, including two passages across the Atlantic; but to those less pressed for time it can be advantageously extended to from eleven to thirteen weeks. The cost of a first-class tourist ticket for the whole excursion of a little under 9,000 miles will be about £50 sterling, or (say) \$280. "Arrangements are also in progress for a more extended tour, which, in addition to the foregoing, and at

an increased cost of about \$100, will probably comprise Naples, Rome, Florence, Genoa, Turin, and Milan, together with the passage across the Alps by Simplon." Naval. The number of men in all departments, now employed in the Brooklyn Navy Rard, is 1,740. The foundation

for the new building for the Bureau of Provisions and Stores is all excavated, and a considerable portion complete. It is to be 300 feet long by 160 feet wide, and like the other buildings, two stories high. The new purchase is nearly all filled up and the sewers nearly all completed. The filling in of the plot for the main barracks is progressing.

The sloop-of-war Vincennes is being fitted for sea, and

ship Supply is also being overhauled and refitted. The frigate Savannah is in the Dry Dock repairing, two southern part of the Territory which had lately come steam pump will be employed on Tuesday to test the volume of water it will yield, and the water itself will

conduct, and at a time when a little nerve would have saved be subjected to analysis to determine its fitness for the There are about 300 men all told, now on board the ecciving ship, North Carolina, viz: About 70 in the make one dress for the privilege of using them. Young crew, 50 mariners and 180 landsmen. Fifty-seven men misses of sweet sixteen may be seen at the head of a famwere sent from the North Carolina, to Boston, on Tues- ily ten years of age.—Missouri Democrat. day, for the frigate Merrimac. There is no difficulty experienced in procuring the best of men, and plenty of three months' leave of absence, during which time his planned a grand fete, and in the midst of the bustle of pay goes on if he re-ships. These act as powerful inducements, and keep the Navy well supplied with choice seamen. This circumstance operates unfavorably upon merchant ships, in respect to the supply as well as to the said about "mutual flame" is said about "mutual flame". character of seamen they must necessarily employ. Cap-tain Schneck affords the men under his command every indulgence compatible with the nature of the service

and in return he says they all manifest great pride in keeping the ship in the best of order.

The bark Eyadne, which arrived at N. York from tude 6 47 south, longitude 34 west, she spoke the Unifor China. The Minnesota, supplied the Evadne with

A SON OF A HOPEFUL MOTHER .- A certain Judge while attending Court in a shire town was passing along the road where a boy was just letting down the bars to drive some cattle in. His father stood in the door on the oppostie side of the road, and seeing what his hopeful boy was doing shouted out :-John don't you drive them cattle in there : I told

you to put them in the pasture behind the house." The boy took no notice whatever of the remonstrance, and his father repeated the order in a louder tone, without the least effect—and a third time gave positive orders not to drive the cattle in there. The son didn't even deign to look up, and disobeyed the parental inunction with a coolness which positively shocked the Judge, who looking at the culprit, said, in a tone of of-

do. 112 do. 6 Do. do. 12 do...do...do...25 00

Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

At the battle of the Thames, a laughable incident occurred, which is thus related by one who was in the en-

The British General had formed his men in open order, with their cannon pointing down the road, by which the Americans were advancing. Gen. Harrison immediately took advantage of this, and ordered Col. Johnson's mounted regiment to charge at speed by heads of companies (so as to expose the least possible front) pass through the open intervals, and form in the rear of the British forces. This movement was brilliantly executed by the battalion under the command of Lt. Col. James ohnson, his brother, Col. R. M. Johnson, at the same time charging the Indians with the other battalion. It happened that in one of the companies under James

Johnson's command, there was a huge, brawney fellow. named Lamb: he weighed about 240 lbs., was a brave man, and as good humored as big,-brave men proverbially are. Lamb had broken down his Kentucky horse my comrades, survivors, and before 9 o'clock we had 49 by his great weight, and was mounted instead, upon a short, stout, wild, Canadian poney; from whose sides his long limbs depended almost to the ground, while his bulky frame rose high above the beast-looking not unlike When the charge was made, Lamb's pony took fright,

and broke into a run. Lamb pulled until the bit broke in the animal's mouth, and all command of him was lost. The little pony stretched himself as to the work. lashed out of the ranks, soon outstripped all the file leaders and pushed on in advance of the company. Lamb was no longer master of his horse or himself, and he was in a quandary. If he rolled off he would be trampled to death by his friends; if the horse rushed upon the British lines with him, so far ahead of the rest, he must be killed. Either way death seemed inevitable; and, to use his expression, he thought 'he'd jist say something they could tell his friends in Kentucky, when they went

He stuck both heels into the pony's flanks and urged him to his utmost speed. On they drove, some fifty yards in front of the leading file, Lamb's gigantic person swaying from side to side, and his legs swinging in a most portentous fashion—the little Canadian "pulling foot all he knew how, his tail strait, his nostrils distended, his ears pinned back, and his eyes flashing from under their shaggy foretop, with all the spite and spleen of born devil. Just as he got within a stride or two of the British, Lamb flourished his rifle and roared out in a voice of thunder: "Clear the way, G-d d-n you!

for I'm coming!" To his surprise the lines opened right and left, and he passed through unhurt. So great was their astonishment at the strange apparition of such a rider, and such a horse moving upon them, with furious velocity, that they opened mechanically at his word of command and let him pass. So soon as he gained the rear of their position. Lamb rolled on the grass, and suffered his pony to go on his own road. A few minutes more, and he was with his comrades securing the prisoners.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16,—The following list of discredited banks up to date is taken from the circular of Le

Ohio Life and Trust Company, New York city; Mechanics' Banking Association, New York city; Island City Bank, New York city; Sackett's Harbor Bank, Buffalo, New York : Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank, Buffalo, New York: Hollisters Bank, Buffalo, New York; Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo, New York: Ontario Bank, York : Ontario County Re New York; Niagara River Bank, Tonawanda, New York; Bank of Orleans, Albion, New York; Hugue-not Bank, New Paltz, New York; Farmers' Bank, Wickford, Rhode Island; Mount Vernon Bank, Providence, Rhode Island; Rhode Island Central Bank, East Greenwich, Rhode Island; Bank of South County, The Canadian (London) News of the 2d instant says Wakefield, Rhode Island; Warwick Bank, Warwick it is authorized to state that the Great Eastern steam- Rhode Island; Tiverton Bank, Tiverton, Rhode Island; ship "will be launched in the first spring tides of next Bank of Hallowell, Hallowell, Maine: Hancock Bank Ellsworth, Maine; Sanford Bank, (late Mausum, River,) fixed, but this important event will probably take place on Monday, the 5th of that month. The tides will be highest on that day."

The same journal describes with minuteness a route of pleasure travel through the United States to Chicago and St. Louis, and which is extended on the European Brownsville, Tennessee; Merchants' Exchange Bank, continent to Germany and Switzerland, for which "Great Bridgeport, Connecticut; Warren County Bank, Eastern tourist tickets" are to be provided:

Warren, Pennsylvania; Bank of Kanawha, Malden, Virginia; Bank of Elgin, Elgin, Illinois.

From the Marlboro Gazette. Glorying in their Shame. It the Baltimore Clipper, of Tuesday last, will be found an official report of the proceedings of the "Convention of American Clubs," which assembled at the "Swan Club Room" in that city on the previous evening. We clip from that report the following paragraph, containing the euphonious names under which the socalled "American" party of Baltimore are rallying for the campaign:

"Upon calling the names of the delegates, the follow-

ing clubs were found to be represented: Tigers, Black Snakes, Stay Lates, Plug Uglies, Rough Skins, Hard Times, Little Fellows, Blood Tubs, Dips, Ranters, and Rip Raps."
Should not every true-hearted American blush to acknowledge that any portion of his countrymen glory in

such barbaric and degrading name? CUNNINGHAM BABIES IN KANSAS.—Not long since the editor of the Herald of Freedom informed the young ladies in Kansas that they could pre-empt 160 acres of could be got ready in two weeks if necessary. The store land. Some of the strong-minded ones who were disciples of his at that time squatted on different claims in the

months more will sumce to missi her.

The artesian well progresses favorably. At the depth of 28 feet a large supply of water was obtained. A be either the head of a family or a widow, or a single man over the age of twenty-one."

These young ladies, not fulfilling either of the requirements, have adopted Mrs. Cunningham's plan of borrowing babies, in order to swear that they are the "head of a family." They generally board them one week and

EVANISHED.—Snobdom in Chicago has been delightthem for the service, and Captain Schneck says there is, fully sold by a Castilian Count, who luxuriated in the of late, a perceptible improvement in the character of the men who ship. The Government pays \$18 per month, with two months advance, and a bounty for all who ship for three years; and if honorably discharged, with him, and unknown papas "accommodated" him

> A red headed lover, in writing to a red-headed girl should take great care in wording his letters. The less said about " mutual flame" the better. We once knew

THE PRESS IN INDIA .- Forty native presses are constantly employed in Calcutta in the publication of native books.— In 1851, 30,000 books were sold in the Bengali language. In 1830 there were 30 books in that language; in 1852, 400. In the lower districts of Bengal, occupied by the missionaries the Chincha Islands, reports that on the 6th ult., in lati-towns and villiges, with a population of nearly thirteen mil-towns and villiges, with a population of nearly thirteen mil-

> PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—The Post Office De partment has issued instructions that when a distributing office detects large quantities of unpaid transient printed matter passing through it unpaid, it shall return the same to the mailing office for pre-payment; and also that at any office to which said matter is sent, which, although addressed to, is not for the delivery of such of fice the same rule shall be observed.

> A boy at a recent examination in an English school was asked who discovered America. "I wish I may die," says a British editor, "If he did'nt answer-Yan

Common sense has become such a rare commodity that the world has entered into a tacit compact to live

without it. A MAIL Kisses, like the faces of philosophers, vary. Some ficial dignity:—are as hot as coal life, some sweet as noney, some as milk, some as tasteless as long drawn soda. Stolen as milk, some as tasteless as long drawn soda. Stolen as milk, some as tasteless as long drawn soda. are as hot as coal fire, some sweet as honey, soms as mild

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1857.

A Literary Lord.

The literary and political circles of England are considerably interested in the recent announcement that T. Babington Macaulay is to be raised to a peerage. The circumstance attracts the greater attention as being the first recognition of the kind bestowed upon literature by the British government. Scott, Bulwer and Allison received the inferior honor of baronetcy, and Sir Humphrey Davy, the great chemist and natural philosopher, had only the transitory honor of knighthood.

Although Macaulay is, perhaps, best known as an author, it is still questionable whether this distinction is bestowed upon him in that capacity, or whether it will be. can be regarded as a distinctive recognition of the claims of genius, at least of that class of genius with which it is generally connected.

We find in the Philadelphia Press, a long and very interesting article, evidently from the pen of Dr. McKenzie. the accomplished literary editor of that paper, giving a sketch of Macaulav's life, from which we learn that he is now fifty-seven years of age, having been born in Leicestershire, England, in 1800. His father, Zachary Macaulay, was a man of wealth, but whether much o this descended to T. B. does not appear.

In 1826 he was called to the bar, but does not appear to have devoted himself to his profession, or to have taken any rank in it, having early shown a disposition to turn his attention to literature and politics. He commenced his contributions to the Edinburg Review, liberal wing of the whig party.

In 1848 he lost his seat in Parliament, having been rejected by the electors of Edinburg, because of his having voted for the Maynooth appropriation, being an endowment for a Catholic College at Maynooth, a village in Ireland, not far from Dublin. He again entered Parliament in 1852, and made some striking speeches on Indian policy, when in 1853, the Company's charter was remodeled and renewed.

and a prominent politician, and his peerage is not a distinctive compliment to the literary class.

In 1830 he entered parliament, where he took sides warmly in favour of the "Reform Bill," and on the accession to power of the whigs under the Grey administration, he was made Joint Secretary of the India Board, with a salary of fifteen hundred pounds. In 1833 he was sent to India as fifth member of the Suser to the Council. In 1839 he returned from India with a fortune of fifty thousand pounds. He again entered parliament and was made Secretary at War with a salary of £2.480 per annum, which he retained until 1841. In 1846 he again became a cabinet minof Paymaster of the Forces.

As a speaker and a writer, his style is brilliant and

His essays are his best productions. His History of England is a mistake. He has issued some four or five volumes and only covered a space of nine to ten years. In 1848 the first volume appeared. He is now 57 and in failing health, and his plans can never be carried out.

"The Lays of Ancient Rome;" "The Battle of Ivry," and the "Lays of the Cavaliers," give him some position as a poet, though far from a prominent one.

Street, Dissetter.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following account of the several disasters which have over taken ocean steamships belonging to or trading with the United States. The suggestion of the Journal of Commerce, about making the introduction of water-tight bulkheads compulsory, is a good one, but will not be

The appalling loss of life on the "Central America" has no parallel in the annals of American steamship navigation. The nearest approach is the disaster which befel the steam ship Artic on the 27th of September, 1854, by which something like three hundred and fifty lives were lost. The steamship San Francisco, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which foundered in the Atlantic on the 25th of De cember, 1853, was lost under circumstances similar in many respects to the disaster which has just occured; but the number of lives sacrificed was much less-not varying far from two hundred, including 150 United States troops.

Taking a retrospect, with a view to recount the various catastrophes which have befallen ocean steamships owned in or trading with the United States, we find that the followlowing have been entirely lost:

Name.	Fate.	Valuation
President	Never heard of	\$350,00
Columbia	All hands saved	300,00
Humboldt	All hands saved	500,00
	Never heard of	
City of Philadelphia.	All hands saved	300,00
Franklin	All hands saved	480.00
San Francisco	A few saved	300.00
Arctic	A few saved	700.00
Pacific	Never heard of	680.00
Tempest	Never heard of	300,00
Central America	A few saved	*140,00

\$4,250,00

If the cargo was included, these figures would be more than doubled. The President was lost in the year 1841; no one knows how or where. The Columbia, in nautical phrase, "broke her back" on the rocks on the American shore of the Atlantic. The City of Philadelphia went to pieces or the rocks near Cape Race. The City of Glasgow sailed from Liverpool March 1, 1854, and was not afterwards heard of. The Great Britain came near being included in the list, having lain ashore for some months at Dundrum bay, coast of Ireland, but is now engaged as a transport for India. The Franklin and Humboldt went ashore and broke in piecesthe former on Long Island, and the latter near Halifax. The Arctic and Pacific were lost as already recorded. The iron steamer Tempest, measuring 1,500 tons, sailed from New York February 12, 1857, with a crew of from thirty-five to forty men, and was never heard from. On the Pacific several fine steamers have been lost, generally of a smaller class. The Independence, for instance, was totally lost with 120 lives; and the Tennessee, St. Louis, Yankee Blade Winfield Scott, and others, became total wrecks.

English steamers, in waters contiguous to the U. States, have fared little better. Within a short time we have had to record the loss of the fine iron steamship Canadian, on the St. Lawrence; also the steamship Clyde, and several steamers in the West India islands

A calculation as to the number of lives lost in these steam ers makes a total of about seventeen hundred. This loss being irreparable, no consolation can be derived from the fact that a large proportion of it might have been prevented by a division of these ships into compartments by water-tight bulkheads; but there is opportunity to make the adoption of such a means of safety compulsory upon the owners of all sea-going steamers, and thereby doing much to prevent the recurrence of catastrophes such as we too often have occasion to deplore.

*Exclusive of about \$1,600,000 in specie.

Tournament.—They had a tournament last week at Shocco, where according to the papers, Miss A. was

COAL.—The amount of coal brought to market this

weary hours of darkness, where hundreds floated from wave to wave, on mere fragments, cheering each other to persevere, or delivering some loving message for those who had relations there. they could never more see, and then sinking exhausted into the deep dark sea; all these are dwelt upon, and thought upon, with a mysterious intensity.

The papers still teem with accounts of the wreck-and still these accounts are read. Read when nothing else what these things amount to-and that is, nothing

Melancholy Suicide.

A friend informs us by letter under date of the 14th inst. that James Henry Robinson, son of William Robinson, Esq., of the Goldsboro' Tribune, committed suicide on the 11th inst., by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. No cause has been assigned for the terrible act. He was about 17 years old, had been a student of the University, and bid air to be a talented and useful man. We deeply sympathise with his father in this his hour of sore affliction. The unfor-tunate young man was buried in Goldsboro' on Sunday last. Charlotte Democrat.

The foregoing melancholy announcement is, alas! too true. It was not made in this paper, last week, for the reason that a father's pen refused to make the mournful record. To admit it now-to realize that our beloved James is no more, is the hardest and sorest task of a heart, not altogether a stranger, heretofore, to sorrow and affliction. To write his eulogy were an unvailing task-it is written in our heart where it will long, long remain. He was ninteen years, eight months and twenty seven days old at his death, and we can safely say he never spoke an angry word in our presence .and has since continued a warm partizan of the most His brilliant mind, gentle disposition and fragile form had made him a favorite with every member of his now afflicted family, and especially endeared him to a father at whose knee he was raised and by whose lips he was taught, till he entered the University in 1855; of how we loved him, and

A more dutiful and affectionate son and brother never lived, a more chivalrous youth and devoted friend never died. He was, however, but mortal, and as such, had his faults. For them we ask, what he would ne'er have craved, the exercise of that transcendent virtue, charity, on the part of those who would scan his youthful acts with too much severity .-It will be thus seen, that Mr. Macaulay has not been The mind, as well as the body, is subject to disease, and we heavily in the trough of the sea, had sprung a leak, re simply an author. He has been a Cabinet Minister have but too much melancholy proof of the diseased state in. to which our dear son's mind had fallen; as we have also abundant consolatory proof of the happy relations in wich attributable to the chief engineer, under such a terrible he stood to every member of his beraved family. We have before us a letter, written to a younger brother, now absent from home, on the evening preceding his melancholy end, and it would indeed be taken as the index of a contented mind. But alas! alas! there could have been no contemptment there.

Did we say that we knew no cause, calculated to trouble his mind and induce melancholy—did we say that we knew no preme Council, with a salary of ten thousand pounds incident which engrossed his whole soul and tortured his mind per annum, and additional rank and pay as legal advi- we would do violence to truthland to the memory of the dead. And, did welstate that cause—did we give that incident a form and shape before a currious world, we might, beradventure do injustice to the living. Let it then sleep in the grave with him-let his youthful and untimely end be forgotten by all but those who can, like his disconsolate father, dwell on the memory of his virtues with none of his vices to interrupt ister under the Russell administration, holding the office | meditation. Concerning him, we would correct one error into which the Petersburg Express has fallen. He was H. for all hands and the passengers to bail. This was not the youth that saved Dr. Davis's life. That youth is done cheerfully, but the leak gained steadily, notwithheart. We will try to kiss the rod with which we hav been smitten, but we earnestly pray God, that no father-no human being may ever feel the pang that wrings our heart

It avails not for us to offer any words of condolence or consolation to our friend, Mr. Robinson, in this hour of his deep affliction. God alone, who tempers the wind to the and outside, with a large sail. Reported progress to shorn lamb can bind up the wounds of the broken-hearted. Capt. Herndon. By his orders another gang was set to Time, the great assuager of sorrow, mus exert its soothing influence, before other thoughts can assert their

How loved, or worthy of love the deceased was, it is not for us to say. We have heard him spoken of as a youth of high promise, fine intellect and generous disposition—one of whom almost any future of honor might us not intrude upon it with an idle curiosity.

Harper for October, is on our table. As usual, bly" [of France,] being the articles thus embellished.— The number in other respects is quite readable, but we blown away. At last got canvass and mizzen rigging. cannot pardon the meanness of a Magazine, or publisher habitually pirating articles without credit. This has always been a reproach to the Harpers. In glancing over the table of contents of this number, we find the some months since in Household Words. It was there honest as the law allows-not a whit more.

We regret to see among the list of passengers by the ill-fated Central America, the name of John T. sing under her stern. Captain H. spoke her, request-Dobbin, Esq., late purser in the Navy, and brother of ing her to lay by and take passengers, which she conthe late Hon. J. C. Dobbin. Mr. Dobbin was on his sentet to do. The engineer was at this time with Capt. vay home to this State. His name is not among those reported as having been saved, and there is too much reason to fear that he has gone down with the rest .- He replied that he was, with a knife. Capt. H. said Indeed, we fear that there is no ground for hope in his

So far the prospects of a favourable Fall season late Fall has been spoken of as a sine qua non. So also with Sugar. Now, to be sure, the time has not yet arrived for frost, and therefore we can say nothing

The country has been generally healthy, which is a cause for congratulation. How a prolongation of warm weather will tend to the continuance of this state of things is more than we can say. Danger must be over that, unless she could be brought nearer, all the passenby the close of next month even in latitudes as low as that of New Orleans.

THE TOWN SUBCRIPTION.—The vote was but small on Monday, and the opposition merely nominal—something about nine to one being recorded in favor of subscription. Perhaps if there had been any more active opposition, the aggregate vote would have been much increased, but the result would not have been affected.

The weather is quite cool this morning and ev erybody feels chilly, or, if they don't, they ought to.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A MAIL TRAIN ON THE NORTH ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A MAIL TRAIN ON THE NORTH IN CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The Eastern mail train of Thursmight follow. They then pushed off, Capt. H. reiterafind them. But they had generally disappeared from sight
for fifteen years be had been a member of the Episcopa. day morning last, which was due at this place at about ting his orders to the engineer from the deck, and desiring either by having sunk or floating off to a distance. As 4th 30m. did not arrive till a quarter to ten a. m. The him again to do all in his power to get the brig up to he called out at different time for fellow-sufferers, he cause of the delay was that some blood thirsty miscreant the ship, and obtain more boat service. cause of the delay was that could not have changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches on the road a short distance west of changed the latches of the road a short distance west of changed the latches of the road a short distance west of changed the latches of the road a short distance west of changed the latches of the road a short distance west of changed the latches of the road a short distance west of changed the latches of the road a short distance west of changed the latches of the road a short distance west of changed the latches of the road a short distance west of changed the latches of the road a short distance west of changed the latches of the road a short distance west of changed the road a short d charming, Miss B. fascinating, Miss D. beautiful, Miss Stallings' Depot, and thereby threw the train off the E. lovely, Miss F. handsome, Miss H. Pretty, Miss I. graceful, Miss J. interesting. Miss K. captivating. Miss where according to the papers, Miss A. was changed the latches on the road a short distance west of once applied to the master, Captain Burt, urging him a dozen to twenty. Mr. Ede extols to the highest degree to make sail for the ship, and then for the first time met by some obstructions in the shape of logs of wood, learned that the brig had lost her mainyard and could that of his officers and crew, of the bark Ellen, to those L. loveable, Miss M. modest, Miss N. noble looking, and The Western train, which left here at the usual time on then asked for the use of the brig's boat, and was inthat morning, also came upon a heavy light-wood log some distance west of Stalling,' but received no injury. Would not live five minutes in such a sea. Whist confidence with the market that it was in a condition unit for use, and was morning also came upon a heavy light-wood log some distance west of Stalling,' but received no injury. Would not live five minutes in such a sea. Whist confidence with the market the heat was in a condition unit for use, and was morning also came upon a heavy light-wood log some upon a heavy light-wood log some distance west of Stalling,' but received no injury.

With a strange fascination, public attention still The number of those reported as being saved confidently to Capt. Burt, of the Marine, to subt with almost breathless interest. The wild battling with being heard from. Of course this sad affair fill the ps- Marine. the waves. The fear, growing into certainty, that the pers almost to the exclusion of every thing else. It is, ship must sink. The struggles to keep her afloat even however, not so. There is really little else of an excituntil the morning—the women and childred carried away ing nature for the newspapers to dwell upon. Let some -saved only to be widows and orphans-the last plunge newer murder, or tragedy, or shipwreck, or "awful deinto the wild waves—the battling for life through the velopement," get before the public eye and it will soon engage its attention, to the neglect of the Central America, which would no longer be thought of but by those

> After the occurrence of such catastrophes we have all that sort of thing, with the view of providing more assured means of future safety, &c., but we all know This thing will pass from the public view in a few days and the old saying of "out of sight out of mind." will have another illustration of its truth. Whether the means of escape provided to meet such a contingency were sufficient, whether the life-preservers, even, were equal to the number of passengers will hardly be questioned, and so things will go until some fresh catastrophe makes a fresh rifle on the surface. But for any great way off. sake, no sham investigations.

We give some further details, among the rest the statement of Mr. Ashby, the Chief Engineer, of whom the Baltimore Sun speaks as a fine stalwart man of with nothing about him from which to surmise the graceless defect of character alleged against him. The Sun says that he has been six years Chief Engineer of her, without hearing the first word of complaint from owner or commander. There must be some mistake about the six years, as the vessel was little over four years old, having been launched in 1853.

We see among those known to be lost, Mr. Charles

Taylor, of Washington in this State. STATEMENT BY MR. ASHBY, CHIEF ENGINEER. The account of the trip until the Central America encountered the gale in which she was lost is already familiar to the reader. On Friday morning, in the height of the blow, the engineer discovered that the ship, rolling ported it immediately to Capt. Herndon. Although it has been said that the sole cause of this catastrophe was imputation, he looks to a simple statement of facts for an ample justification. His first duty was in the engine room. The usual mode of supplying the coal-bunkers is by wheel-barrows, but in a heavy gale the men are obliged to resort to buckets and baskets. This was done at that time. He had doubled the gangs, but finding that he required more aid, he had made a requisition on Capt. Herndon for the steward's gang, and had received the necessary assistance. The coal was supplied as fast as it was wanted. The pumps were working as soon as the water reached them. The ship had a list and the water fell on the lee side, and coming in contact with the starboard boiler was heated to a degree almost unbearable. Notwithstanding this all hands endured and labored in the engine room. The leak increased, and the engineer reported to Capt. H. the necessity to bail. water being in both the forward and aft coal-bunkers. and extremely hot. Orders were at once given by Capt. v ceased to work.

the doctor that something was giving way in his room, shaft. This was promptly stopped with blankets inside bailing in the lower cabin, and one in the forward steerage, and pork barrels, milk cans, &c., rigged into hoisting buckets, by which 400 gallons of water per minute were thrown out of the ship. In all these proceedings the engineer recognizes efficient service in Mr. McCarty, chief engineer of the Golden Gate, who was on board; Capt. Badger, Mr. John V. Dobbin and one or two others whose names he does not know.

All hands worked all night at bailing, and in the have been predicted. That is past, and his relatives are morning found a perceptible gain on the leak. Obtainalone with their sorrow. That sorrow is sacred. Let ed wood, consisting of bulk-boards and other material from steerage, and as soon as it was possible to start fires got up steam in larboard boiler, and the machinery worked for some time. At the same time Capt. H. and officers were trying to get the ship before the wind, but it is "profusely illustrated." The Ship of the Desert;" failed. They lowered the foreyard on deck, constructed "A Winter in the South," and "The National Assem- it into a drag, and got it overboard for the purpose of bringing her head to, but without success. Cut away her foremast and got sail on the mizzen, but it was

At this time the ship laid over so much that Capt. H., with the engineer, had to crawl along the decks to reach the after pumps for inspection. Everything that experience could suggest or the extremity of their condition devise was discussed by Capt. H., the mates following caption: "The Father of Railways,"-we and engineer. The fires were extinguished by the inturn to the page, 667, and find an article we had read creasing leak, and early on Saturday it was clear to the experience of all that there was no hope for the ship.— In the course of the morning found a severe leak from headed George Stephenson, we think. But for this con- the strain. This was stopped by blankets. Nothing temptible dishonesty, we would like Harper. It is a could be done but bail, and this was kept up all day with fair index to the character of the men. They are as spirit and energy, the ladies acting with marked firmness, encouraging the men, and asking if they could be made useful to put to work.

During the morning the brig Marine hove in sight, and early in the afternoon bore down to the ship, pas-H. who then desired him to give his particular attento the transfer of the ladies and children to the boats. Capt. H. inquired of Mr. Ashby if he was armed he would endeavor to obtain pistols, one for himself and one for Mr. A. This was for protection against any interference while insisting upon precedence to ladies and children. Three boats were got affoat, one put in charge of the boatswain, and the other two each in are quite cheering. In the calculations for Cotton, a charge of a quartermaster. Capt. H. ordered the engineer not to suffer a single male passenger to leave in the boats until all the ladies and children were transferred, and he believes this order was strictly carried out. The ladies and children were put into the boats, and at this based on its absence; but we can say that the weather time the brig had drifted good three miles to leward. continues remarkably warm for the season, and that the Each boat was furnished with three or four oarsmen, prospects for a long continuance of warmth are very and pulled as rapidly to the brig, through a very heavy caught at him for assistance he was compelled to throw deposited their passengers on board the brig. The boats returned, and two of them were again filled with ladies and powerful screaming amongst the mass of larger who. and children. During the first trip of the boats, Capt. H., in conversation with the engineer expressed hi great regret that the brig was so distant, and feared was to extricate himself from the confused and struggling gers could not possibly be got on board. Mr. Ashby then remarked that if he could be of any service in any from groups that he encountered. The result in his own way Capt. H. should command him. The captain then directed him to go with the next boat, visit the brig, and urge the master, by any inducement whatsoever, to get his vessel up nearer to the ship, and also to secure ness of the tin-preservers, which are generally so much the use of any boat he might have that could be made fit for use. On the return of the boatswain's boat the last three ladies (steerage passengers) were put on board and the engineer, with Mr. Paine, Mr. McCarty, chief and the engineer, with Mr. Paine, Mr. McCarty, chief engineer of the Golden Gate, and one or two other who which, after a time, filled with water and sunk. Before throat and drew his knife, menacing him and other who ber on this, had he at that time been able to

which however were seen in time to prevent mischief.— not carry any more canvass than she had upon her. He whom they rescued and saved from on board that vessel Coal.—The amount of coal brought to market this year over the Reading Railroad is 200,000 tons less than up to the same time last year.

Fire in Charleston.—A fire broke out in Charles to on the morning of Sunday, consuming property to the amount of about \$30,000. It was in the upper part of the City.

Some distance west of Stalling,' but received no injury, neither did any versing with the master the boatswain again left for the same time last year.

Would not live five minutes in such a sea. Whilst conversing with the master the boatswain again left for the same time last year.

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New Orleans, Sept. 21.—Last Sunday, in Pike county, Alabana, a pegrego cook, instigated by a Humber of the Compsite of the Camping of the Passengers. This they positively refused to the compsite of the community sympactory for the read which they specified to go down before the compsite of the community sympacter of the Camping of the Passengers. This they positively refused to do, declaring that the ship would go down before the compsite of the compsite of the compsite of the compsite of the

Ingers around the details of the less of the Central America increases from day to day, what he says of his efforts to induce the crew to man the boats and return with him. He was left powerless and has now got up to 147, with hopes of still more and had no alternative but to remain on board the

THE WRECK OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA. Further Accounts—Perils of the life-Boat—Ladies Leaving the Sinking Steamer for the Brig Marine—Scenes and In-

From the Balt

trad America published in yesterday's Sun leave us ltttle and Mr. Bokee, of New York, late from China. to add to-day. The Empire City, which arrived at New York on Saturday evening, brought 91 of the rescued from Norfolk, among them Robt. Hutchinson, of Va. from the rescued parties, but they contain little that is really new. We subjoin, however, the following: THE PERILS OF THE LIFE-BOAT.

In transferring the ladies from the steamer to the brig Marine it was my lot, says Mrs. Isaac McKim Bowley, in her statement, to go with the third boat. The sea was very violent, and the prospect of outriding it in such a little frail craft was terrible. Before going off I describe the roughness of the waves, and the brig was a

The rope-noose was tied around me, and was swung out over the water into the boat. The life-boat could not come close to the side of the steamer, and we all had take our chance to jump at it. Some of the ladies, in leaping, fell into the water and some into the boat .about thirty, with a frank, seaman-like face and bearing But they were either hauled up again by the rope-noose which was still around them, or they were caught by the sailors that manned the boats, and in over the sides LADIES OVERBOARD-THE STEWARDESS.

Some of the ladies fell two or three times into the sea the ship and the last was the 45th trip he had made in before they could be got into the boat. One of them the stewardess, fell in three times, and once was pinched between the boat and the side of the steamer. A heavy wave dashed the boat against the ship, and struck the poor woman a severe blow. This, however, occurred not in getting from the steamer into the life-boat, but in getting out of the life-boat into the brig.

After I got safely into the little boat, and my baby with me, I had but little hope of getting to the brig.-The peril then seemed to be greater than ever; but, as ship was in a sinking condition, the only hope seemed to be in attempting even this dangerous escape from her. The water dashed into the boat and we had to keep dipping it out all the time. Two high waves passed entirely over us, so that it seemed as if we were swamped and sunk; but the boat recovered from them both. The men rowed bravely, for their own lives, as well as ours were at stake. The commander of this boat was the mate of the brig, and he encouraged the sailors to keep every nerve steady, and told them that it would require the exercise of all their skill and courage to reach the brig in safety.

TWO HOURS' ROW FROM THE STEAMER TO THE BRIG. It was fully two hours and a half before we got to the Marine, and then we took our chance of getting on board. The boat was tossed about so violently that the only way of getting out of her was to watch a fortunate opportunity and sieze hold of the brig's rigging and ropes on the side. I caught hold with one hand, and nung for some minutes over the vessel's side, till the men on deck caught hold of me and pulled me in. All the women and children were saved in this manner. It seems almost miraculous, but not one was lost-not even

a single child. FAMINE IN THE BRIG.

We were very kindly received and very generously treated on board the brig. The captain, who opened his whole heart to us, gave us every conceivable thing nearly three years his junior and still lives to lament, broken- standing all these efforts. Meantime steam was got up which could conduce to our comfort, and which was in beautiful, suited to the pages of a review or magazine, hearted, the untimely fate of him whom he loved as his own in the donkey boiler, on the upper deck, to work the his power to give. But the stores of the brig were scanty in the first place, and in the next place they had simplicity and quiet power. He has been a maker of suage our sorrow, but can never efface thy image from our guished the fire in the starboard boiler, and the machine- to be divided among a great many extra persons. We service, and on the coast, he remained two years. On 13th and 14th, and was compelled to heave to for 24 were three days on allowance. There were not enough his return he was attached to the National Observatory During the morning the engineer, being informed by ne doctor that something was giving way in his room.

provisions even to do anything more than just to keep at Washington, then under the charge of his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Maury. Here he remained three years. discovered that the starboard wheel-house and guard had us. I did not eat anything for nearly three days, but settled several inches, causing an extra leak round the kept my little allowance to feed my children with. If he was often necessarily engaged all night in making asthey had not had the food they must have died.

RAGS OF GOLD OPENED FOR COMMON USE. Many of the ladies (says Mrs. McNeil's statement) nad a great deal of money that they did not give to the purser of the steamer; two of these went into their state-rooms and took out bags of gold—\$20 pieces, \$11,000 in all-and threw them down in the cabin, so that any persons who wanted money could take what they pleased. The two ladies had just returned from California. and said, weeping, "That money was all they had made there, and they were returning home to enjoy it." None of the ladies could take more than two \$20 gold pieces with them. We had to strip off all our clothes and skirts except our outside dress, in order to keep our clothes from sinking us in our passage to the brig.

The gentlemen named below called at our office yester-

day and made the following. Interesting Statement. THE LAST SEEN OF SEVERAL CALIFORNIANS-VALUE OF

CORK LIFE PRESERVERS--USELESSNESS OF TIN ONES. Wm. E. Ede, of Wisconsin, one of those rescued by the Norwegain barque Ellen, and brought into Norfolk, states that he had floated safely with a life-buoy until he was taken up. The ship, he says, went down about eight o'clock in the evening, and he saw Captain Herndon standing on the wheel-house when it was but about two feet above water. Near the wheel-house also, shortly before the going down, he saw Mr. B. Palmer, of Macon county Mo.; he also saw forward, near the bow, Mr. Foster and Wm. Dezel, of Sierra county, California, and two brothers named Horne, and Mr. Lee Davis and Mr. Benj. Colt, all of the same place. The Messrs. Horne had considerable gold in a valise. After the ship had been gone down about an hour, he spoke afloat Mr. John Leonard, also of Sierra county, California, but could not oin him. Had considerable conversation with him however, and he said he was getting along very well. He understood that Mr. Leonard was on his return from California to Pennsylvania, to look after the proceeds from the sale of an estate in which he was concerned.

Mr. Ede gives a very interesting account of his descent into the "waters below" with the sinking ship .-Not being aware that the ship was making her plunge, he held on tightly to one of the ropes and was carried down to a great depth, under the impression that t was merely a sea sweeping over her. In this state of things his mind had become somewhat bewildered, and it was not until the resisting force of a large cork life-preserver which he had on broke away his hold upon the vessel that he was again in possession of his reason-ing faculties and began to realize the fact of the ship having really sunk and carried him down. He quickly however, reached the surface, and was carried far up and sustained to a considerable height above water amidst a surrounding mass of human beings struggling on all sides for assistance and for life. At this moment the scene, he says, was most harrowing, and as different persons No accident happened, and the three boats safely them off as best he could, or else be hopelessly engulphed and powerful screaming amongst the mass of lungs who were eddying round and round in the whirlpool caused by the descent of the engulphed ship. His first purpose crowd, which he succeeded in doing by swimming outward at intervals, as he from time to time freed himself case, and as confirmed by observation of those who surrounded him, establishes (as he considers) the great value of the cork life-preservers, and the utter worthlessmore abundant than any others on all sea-going steam-

Those who had the tin ones generally fared badly, and

afety of the Star of the West.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20th.—It has been ascertained that Senators Gwin and Broderick, Judge McCorkle, Dr. lates and Oliver Garrison were not on board the Cen-

Among those now known to be lost are Mr. Lockwood, formerly of Lafayette, Indiana, of the firm of Whitehead & Lockwood, San Francisco; Charles H. Boyd, Mr. Hawley, Dr. Gibbs, Mr. McNeal, of the firm of Delong & McNeal, of San Francisco; Mr. Brown, The very full details of the loss of the steamship Cen- of the firm of Taft, McCahill & Co., of San Francisco

Passengers by the Empire City report that when forty hours from Havana, at midnight, they exchanged signals with the Star of the West, hence for Aspinwall been in the habit of hearing about investigations, and I the names of all of them we gave yesterday. The New and Havana, and it is presumed she escaped the fury all that sort of thing with the view of providing more. York papers of yesterday are filled with statements of the storm and reached Havana in safety.

Some of the survivors by the Ellen also report having seen Capt. Herndon after the steamer went down, cling-ing to a portion of the wreck and struggling manfully

When the survivors by the Marine entered the parlor of the National Hotel, at Norfolk, the ladies looked around, and failing to recognize husbands, brothers or sons, gave way to an utterance of their grief, whilst some put on a life-preserver, which was the only preparation I could make for my escape, but neither the life-boat nor the life-preserver seemed like safety; for it is impossible to stores were thrown open and apparel furnished to some who were almost naked.

They award great credit to Capt. Herndon and all the officers, except the chief engineer. They stood to their posts nobly and went down with the ship.

Lientenant William L. Herndon, U. S. N., Comm

of the Central America. The most valuable life lost by the recent disaster, probably that of Lieutenant William Lewis Herndon, U. S. N., late commander of the ill-starred Central The New York Times furnishes the following America. interesting sketch concering him:

Lieut. Herndon was a man of gifted intellect and resolute will. Modest and retiring in manner, it required Gulf of St. Lawrence, August 24. a close observer or an intimate friend to discover all the rare qualities he possessed. His courage—the calm, de in London. The reports submitted exhibited the fact liberate, enduring courage of a truly brave man-has been conspicuous on many occasions. He has been tried severely and was never found wanting. Those who knew him well want no assurance that he never quitted his ship while there was one fellow creature to be saved,and that, as far as can be conjectured, he stood upon her deck, as she reeled down into the depths of the ocean, unappalled himself by the calamity that so startled the nation. We are not using that language of empty adulation-we have Lieut. Herndon's past life before us, and the further fact that twenty-six women and children were al contribution to the London relief fund, and £400 has

saved in a boat, proves conclusively that he did his duty right manfully, and, to the last, had control over himse as well as over his crew. We do not permit ourselves to in France. hope the gallant commander has been saved; it were impossible, except by some such miraculous interposition centration of troops on the Austrian frontier, that they of Providence as that which rescued Capt. Luce after he sunk with the Arctic's wreck. Capt. William Lewis Herndon was a native of Fred-

ericksburg, Va., and was the son of Dabney Herndon, Esq., a highly respected citizen of that place. He was born October 25, 1813, and was, therefore, at the time of his death, 43 years of age, twenty-eight of which he had spent in the service of his country. He entered the Navy as midshipman at the age of fifteen. His first voyage was to the Pacific, in the old frigate Guerriere. This cruise took three years. The next three years he spent in the Mediterranean, in the Constellation, and difficulty between the Holy See and Mexico. It is said afterwards made a third cruise to the coast of Brazil. At this time he was attached to the Independence.-About the time of his return the Florida war broke out. and a number of officers in the Navy volunteered for the service. Among them was young Herndon, who was placed in command of a brig at Indian Key. With his men he often penetrated the Everglades in boats, driving the Indians from the recesses of the swamp, into the arms of the troops on the shore. In this difficult to the 18th inst. She experienced rough weather on the This service he found more arduous than life at sea, as tronomical observations. During the Mexican war he Cumberland. He proceeded to Norfolk, and had embarked, when his destination was changed. Commodore Perry, then in the Gulf, had applied to the Department to send him out an active and intelligent officer, who could speak the Spanish language, to be placed in command of a small steamboat to pass between the American squadron and the troops on shore. The Secretary of the Navy immediately designated Lieutenant Hern-don for the post, and he was transferred to the Iris, and sailed to join Commodore Perry. In this small vessel he remained till the close of the war, often performing tasks of much difficulty and danger, but with uniform skill and success. At the close of the war he returned to Washington, and spent another year at the Observa

It was in the exploration of the Amazon, during the years 1851 and 1852, that Lieut. Herndon chiefly distinguished himself, or rather, it was in the performance selected "for this most important and delicate duty"so his letter of instructions ran—because "it would call that he possessed." The object of the expedition was to obtain every information relating to the valley and the river of the Amazon, including the entire basin or water shed drained by that river and its tributaries. Lt. Herndon's observations were to extend not only to the present condition of that valley, with regard to the navigability of its streams, but to the number and condition, both industrial and social, of its inhabitants; their trade and in their consultation room, where the gentle dignity of products; its climate, soil and productions, and also to the venerable chief justice, who was never known to say its capacities for cultivation, and to the character and extent of its undeveloped commercial resources, whether of the field, the forest, the river, or the mine. • At the time he received these instructions, Lt. Herndon was on latter will tell those who make the inquiry that their reboard the Vandalia, then at Lima, in Peru, and from that point he was directed to cross the Cordilleras and explore the Amazon from its source to its mouth.

Lieut. Herndon entered upon the duties of his nev mission with spirit and enthusiasm. To prepare himself for the expedition he spent four or five months in researches in Chili and Peru. He then left the Pacific coast, ond ascended to the crest of the Andes, and from thence descended the Atlantic slope until he reached the head-waters of the Amazon, which at four thousand miles distant from its mouth, is but a muddy-stream known as the Huallaga. Lieut. Herndon travelled the entire distance from the head-waters of canoe navigation to Para, in an open boat. It occupied him 11 months and his report to the Government, embodying a faithful and modest account of his journey, should be read by every one interested in the development of the unbound ed resources of the mightiest river in the world.

On his return to the United States, Lieut. Herndon was for some months in Washington, engaged in the preparation of his work on the Amazon, which was published by the Government.

After this labor was completed he was ordered to the San Jacinto, then designed to cruise in the Baltic, during the presence there of the allied fleets. But some accident occurring to her mechinery she put into Southampton. This ship was ordered to convey Mr. Soule, who had been forbidden to pass through France, from Calais to Spain. On the return of the San Jacinto to the United States. Lieut. Herndon was transferred to the Potomac under Commodore Paulding, but was soon after placed in command of the George Law. This was about two years ago. These California steamers, carrying United States Mails, are required by law to be under the command of the officers of the Navy, and Lieut. Herndon was chosen for the responsible post. The name of the Geo. Law was only a few weeks ago changed to that of the Central America, the loss of which, is now mourned by thousands of hearts.

Lt. Herndon was married 20 years since to an estimable sprang into the boat, pushed off for the brig. One of these persons jumped from the upper deck upon the engineer's shoulders. The latter grasped him by the gineer's shoulders are gineer's shoulders. The latter grasped him by the gineer's shoulders are gineer's shoulders. The latter grasped him by the gineer's shoulders are gineer's shoulders. The latter grasped him by the gineer's shoulders are gineer's shoulders are gineer's shoulders. The latter grasped him by the gineer's shoulders are gineer's shoulders are gineer's shoulders. The latter grasped him by the gineer's shoulders are given by the gineer's given by the gineer's given by the gineer's given by the gineer's given by the given given by the given by the given Church. He often read the service on board his ship, found that responses gradually grew less and less numer- without the burial service read over his remains by his and the humblest sailor was not committed to the deep

> The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald of Saturday, says Mholesale Potsoning in Alabama.
>
> Augusta, Ga., Sept. 21.—Last Sunday, in Pike county, Alabama, a negro cook, instigated by a Hungarian named Comeska, poisoned thirty source.
>
> The mast three protners and a sister living here—John M. Herndon, Esq., cashier of the Bank of Commerce; Dr. Brodie S. Herndon, and Charles Herndon, and Charles Herndon, Esq. The whole heart of the community sympa
> of steamboats, of which Denmark now possesses a large of steamboats, of which Denmark now possesses a large of steamboats.

New York, Sept. 21.—Messrs. Cyrus W. Field & Co., paper dealers, have failed for a large amount.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. QUEBEC, Sept. 19.—The steamer Indian arrived at River DuLoupe to-day with Liverpool advices

9th inst. [The steamer Antelope arrived at St. Johns, N. R. on same day, bringing dates to the 8th inst.]

The steamer Anglo-Saxon arrived out on the

The steamer Canada arrived out on the 5th. There is nothing later from India. The Spanish government has ordered a suspension of the preparations for the Mexican invasion, and the

question is to be settled by the arbitration of England and France. The dismissal of Redschid Pacha is confirmed. The amount of bullion in the Bank of France has

ncreased £1,400,000 during the past month. The English underwriters have settled for the loss of the Atlantic cable.

The United States frigates Cumberland and St. Louis were at the Cape Verdes on the 26th of August. The total reinforcements sent to India amount to 40. 000 men. The most perfect understanding exists between France

and England on the China question. If Lord Elgin fails to get satisfaction, war will be declared by both powers simultaneously. It is rumored that Mazzini is organizing another Italian revolution.

Additional Foreign News.

QUEBEC, Sept. 20 .- 'The English files to the 9th inst. y the Indian, contain the following additional news: England.—The City of Baltimore left Liverpool on the 9th, for New York. The Ariel was to leave South. ampton the same day. The Argo [not Arago] arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 5th. The Leopold I. arrived at Southampton from New York on the 6th. and the Anglo-Saxon from Quebec, at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 8th. The latter steamer had on board the passengers taken from the steamer Clyde, from Quebec bound to Glasgow, lost on the Mignau Island.

The Mormons had held their sixth annual conference their tenets were making headway in England. France.—A slight difficulty had occurred between

France and Denmark, as to when the sound dues r redemption shall be paid. Preparations were making at Stuttgardt for a meetng between Napoleon and Alexander of Russia.

Vague rumors were again current in Paris of an approaching visit of the Pope, to be followed by the coronation of the Emperor.

The Emperor Napoleon has sent £1,000 as a personbeen contributed by the French Imperial Guard. The silk trade was improving. Corn was declining

Russia-It is stated, in explantion of the recent conare marched there merely for review by the Emperor while he is on his way to Germany. PRUSSIA.—Mr. Wright, the new U. S. Minister to Berlin, had at a private audience, presented his creden-

tials to the King. The Prussian government had announced by proclamation the legal equality of the different religious denominations. ITALY.—The Pope had returned to Rome from his Italian tour, and was cordially welcomed.

Late intelligence from Rome indicates a favorable is sue to the movements in progress for the settlement of that the sales of church property and suspension of convents that have already been effected in Mexico are to be recognised by Rome.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 22.—The Steamship Cahawba. Capt. J. D. Bullock, has arrived at this port from New York via Havana, bringing dates from the latter port

Suspension Boston, Sept. 18.—The extensive dry goods establishment of Chas. H. Mills & Co. suspended this afternoon. Their liabilities are said to be heavy.

applied for orders, and was appointed to the frigate Judge Curtis and the Justices of the Supreme Court. Not satisfied to trust to the merits of their cause, the black-republican party seek to make capital out of collateral matters, conjectures, and fictions. Judge Curtis chose of retire from the elevated position of an associate justice of the Supreme Court. If their eager pursuit for office, black republicans do not think it possible that one in so high a position would voluntarily retire from it, unless his situation had been recklessly rendered uncomfortable by his associates. Hence the journals of that party have assumed that Judge Curtis had been persecuted by his brethren, and driven from the bench, and this without a particle of proof of sustain the assumption and without an intimation of the justice of the charge from the alleged victim. The whole story is a vile fiction invented for political effect. If judges of courts prosecuted each other for difference of opinion, no court could long exist. These differences are of everyof this service that he is more widely known. He was in the New York courts of appeals and we have seen day occurrence in all courts. We saw it the other day Judge Brown urging the re-election of Judge Donio. with whom he strongly differed upon the city police for the exercise of all those high qualities and attainments law, and a convention made his nomination unanimou the opinion expressed upon this one subject.

Those who imagine that Judge Curtis was unkindly treated by his brother judges know little of the men who compose that dignified body, each of whom has, on all occasions, manifested towards every member of the court the highest respect. Not a jarring word is ever heard or do an unkind thing, is imitated by every one of his brethren. Atthough the chief justice and Judge Curtis strongly differed in opinion in the Dred Scott case, the lations to the last were those of kindness and affection -His own correspondence will show this to be true of many other members of the Court. If difference of opinion leads to such consequences as insisted by the black republican press, why is it that Judge McLean is not also affected by them, and compelled to resign? The fact that he has neither noticed nor felt this pretended persecution, but is content to continue on the bench with his brethren, disproves the whole accusation, in which there is not one word of truth. Judge Curtis left the bench because he believed his personal interests would be promoted by so doing, and he has not and will not pretend to the contrary. We give a copy of his resignation, in which he sets this matter to rest under his own hand. The truth of his own statement cannot be questioned:

Boston, Sept. 1, 1857. Sir: I hereby resign to you the office of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which resignation is to take effect on the first day of October next. have named that day, because I shall then have discharged myself of all judicial business pending before me, and no suitor will be inconvenienced by my retirement. My private duties are inconsistent with a longer continu

ance in the public service.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
B. R. CURTIS.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq.,
President of the United States.
We subjoin the letter of the Attorney General acknowledging the receipt of this resignation: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

September 14, 1857.
Sir: I am directed by the President to inform you that he eccived some days and your letters to inform you that received some days ago your letter of the first in ing your office as associate justice of the Supreme Court, and caused it to be filed in this office. This morning he received a duplicate of the same letter, which he has disposed of in the same way. The President gives you his thanks for postponing the time

of your retirement to a period when no suitor will be incon-

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
J. S. BLACK. Hon. B. R. CURTIS. DENMARK.—The Rev. Dr. Baird, in a letter to the editors of the Observer, dated Copen-hagen, August

11th, says:

mercial relations."

"Few cities in Europe contain more objects of interest for an inteligent traveller than Copenhagen. population is now all of 150,000, it is believed, and within the last eight or ten years it seems to have received quite an impulse, so that it is growing with a good deal of rapidity. The city is extending considerably Northward, beyond the ramparts, and even beyond a long and deceased, formerly cashier of the Farmer's Bank in Fredericksburg. He has three brothers and a sister living here—John M. Herndon, Esq., cashier of the Party of number, and which run to every port in the Danish Islands, as well as to those of Jutland, Sleswick and Holstein-provinces which lie on the continent, and constitute what was called in the olden time the "Cambrian Peninsula." They run also to Bornholm, a Danish island in the Baltic, and to the Farce Islands and Iceland in the Atlantic. In addition to this, they also run to the ports of Sweeden and Norway, with the latter of which countries the Danes have still intimate social and com-

An Important "State Paper."

A friend has favored us with the following interesting document. It is a proclamation of much force and power, and little Wolf's Scheidam Aromatic is "warranted genuine." It may awaken some reminiscences of a somewhat strange character. At any rate it is a document per se and can now hurt nobody. PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I have seen in the Providence papers a certain document purporting to be a Proclamation by his Excellency John Brown Francis, Governor and Captain General of the Armies and Fleets of the State of Rhode Island, in which the circumstance of a late duel is set forth and described as a crime of unparalleled atrocity and wickedness, and one of the actors therein, pronounced an assassin, pirate, and bloodthirsty southerner, and the sum of five hundred dollars actually offered as a reward for his apprehension;

And whereas, I have my doubts as to his Excellency's correct understanding in this or any other matter, in which the mysteries of Anti-Masonry are not concerned, and am sorely grieved lest his Proclamation may mislead and prejudice the public mind of the State of Rhode Island, a State, which lament to say, is already sufficiently mislead, misruled, and misgoverned:

is not much more extensive in its territory than a North Carolina plantation, and the salary of the Governor thereof is limited to the sum of four hundred dollars, a sum of moactually one hundred dollars less than the reward recited in this preamble;

And whereas, I have gravely counselled with sundry eminent and skillful financiers as to whether his Excellency had not transcended the means of the Treasury of Rhode Island, in offering so large a reward for the apprehension of myself, and the aforesaid financiers after solemn consultation have reported that the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island are limited to the sum of two hundred two Judges to pay for my apprehension, and therefore they factorily to his constituents.—Charlotte Democrat. appeal to the premises;

And furthermore, whereas, again, I feel flattered by all these considerations, and have determined after grave and solemn consideration and reflection, never to fight another duel within the aforesaid State of Rhode Island, but ever hereafterwards when I am belligerently disposed thereabouts, shall fight across the State, which is not more than the usual distance between the parties in such cause con-

And whereas, finally, Inasmuch as the aforesaid John Brown Francis, is an individual weighing according to the most received opinion about five hundred pounds, and has notoriously but little wit-not knowing the little dignity due to the place which he unfortunately fills, I have concluded to wind up this Proclamation, by calling upon all the good people of the world and of Rhode Island in particular, seriously, solemnly and Soberly, to counsel and beseach the aforesaid John Brown Francis, endeavoring to bring him back to a sense of the duty of a gentleman and a magistrate, enjoying it upon him as a rule which he cannot safely violate, that to be respected he must be decent and that the petty dignity of the petty office which he fills will not confer upon him that impunity for official misbehavior with which an honorable office is sometimes invested, but which an honorable man never claims, and which a base coward thought he were to chaim might not enjoy; and, finally, should all such friendly offices fail to the end that the aforesaid John Brown Francis, may be brough to a proper account for his outrageous behavior, I hereby offer as a reward for his delivery to me at Cape Lookout, North Carolina, a barrel of tar and forty ponnds of feathers.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I. Jo. Seawell Jones, of Shocco [LS] the 22d day of February, 1834, have hereunto affixed this paper. JO. SEAWELL JONES, of Shocco.

MARTIN FOGG:

The Galena (Ill.) Courier publishes a letter from a correspondent in Potosi, (Wis.) who says: "Tired of this itinerant and Benedick life, about

three years since, the Herr took to himself one of the most intelligent and amiable of the Buckeye daughters, and removed to this place, where he had purchased himself a beautiful farm, and where he has retired to cultivate the earth and make for himself a pleasant home." Since then the Lion Tamer has visited Dubuque; and the editor of the Express of that city gives the following Interesting recognition:

"Last evening, we with two companions, walked up the street with a very worthy farmer from within one mile of Potosi, Wis., who talked about his 'pigs, geese and ducks,' and with what success he tilled his farm. As the product from fifty feet square of his farm, of which friends, and four or five of the number say it cured them .he kept an account, for forty-three dollars. Hence it I think that my recommendation has done more for its sale may be seen that this farmer, Herr Driesbach, has some in Philadelphia than your advertising."

skill as well as pride in his farming. "Our chief object in taking this walk was, that the Herr desired us to witness a meeting between himself will be convinced of the truth of this statement.) and his old pets of the menagerie, which he had not seen for more than a year, and which, of course, we were most anxious to witness, to see whether time, travel, and change had obliterated from their recollections their old

"On entering the canvass, which was before the audience began to collect. Herr desired us to stand before the cage of the Bengal tiger, he remaining at the door the while. This tiger, from some old sore, had an old grudge against him, and managed to give a marked demonstration of the fact. This cage was selected for the first test of recognition. While we were stationed immediately in front Herr came sauntering along carelessly, habited in a farmer's costume, and as he neared the cage the tiger's eyes began to glisten with great brilliancy as they bore directly upon him, and at the same time a low guttural growl began to raise in his throat, which burst out into a ferocious howl as he leaped at the bars to get at him when he passed by.-This experiment was tried several times with the same out to tear him, and only ceased when his old master

walked out of his sight. "The next place we were desired to remove to was the large cage containing a large lion, two leopards, and a lioness. We mention them thus as it is the order they stand in the cage, it being divided into apartments. As Herr approached this cage the lioness caught sight of him, and her eyes beamed with pleasure, while her tail wagged a glad recognition. On his coming up to her she appeared frantic with joy, and when he spoke to her and presented his face to the cage she kissed him and placed her paw in his hand with all the air of an intense affection. Indeed, while he was in her presence she did not know how to control herself, but would lick his hands while he attempted to pat her, roll over, reach out her paws to him, and press her nose between the bars as though she would like to have had a closer pres ence. While Herr was talking to the lioness the old lion in the other end of the cage began to get jealous and grumbling, for he too had recognized his old friend. Herr said to him 'Billy, getting jeolous?" and then walked up to him, when the creature crowded against the bars to get closer to him if it were possible, and kissed his face and licked his hands with as great demonstrations of delight as the other. The leopards too in the same cage knew their old master, and watched him as they lay with their noses close to the bars with evident pleasure, and seemed highly pleased as he spoke

"In all our days we do not recollect any exhibition that gave us so much satisfaction as did this meeting of old friends; and while we watched them in their con-oratulations, we could not make up our mind which was street, CITY CLOTHING AND UMBRELLA STORE. gratulations, we could not make up our mind which was the most delighted, Driesbach, to know that he was not forgotten by these creatures or that they were once more in his presence. While we were watching Herr and his companions the crowd began to gather in, and our companion and self departed highly gratified at the result.'

The True Constitutional Doctrine.

The Charleston Mercury Washington correspondent writing of the President's letter to Silliman & Co., says: In his reply to Professor Silliman and confreres, President Buchanan has crossed the Rubicon, and proclaimed his position upon the radical point of difference between the North and the South. "Slavery existed at the period (when he came into the Presidency) and still exsts in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United

Mr. Buchanan was across the Rubicon long before he wrote the letter in question. He says of this doctrine, "How it ever could have been seriously doubted is a mystery.'

Men of genius are rarely much annoyed by the com-

The Paris letter of the Courrier des Etats Unis, un der date September 1st, gives a very favorable account from the wine-producing districts of France. At Bercy the market is calm, the decline in prices remain rather stationary. The tendency, however, is downwar owing to the favorable intelligence from the principal wine-growing districts; the abundant rains which fell August 15 and 16 having given sufficient assurance of an early muturity. It is highly probable that in some districts the vintages will commence towards the 15th September. If the favorable weather should continue the quality of the wine of 1857 will recall to mind that of 1811. From Bordeux letters were received stating that the oidium had reappeared in Medoc, Bourgeais and in some of the small vineyards of Bordelais, though the larger ones are most generally exempt. It is, therefore, confidently estimated that, in the aggregate, the crop of 1857 will be at least twenty-five per cent. larger than that of last year. The wine movements were, at the above date, Imost entirely suspended at Bordeaux, and but very small lots were offered in market. In spirits the movements have almost ceased. The rates at Paris, and even at Bordeaux, of 3-6 of Languedoc are noted at the nominal figure of 225 francs. The 3-6 of beet-root spirits has a downward tendency; good saleable is offered at Paris from 111 to 110, and at Bor-And whereas, again, The aforesaid State of Rhode Island | deaux from 115 to 114 francs.-Washington Union.

Death of Hon. Wm. Davidson. It becomes our painful duty to have to announce the death of one of our oldest and most respected citizens, ney much less than the pay of many southern overseers, and Hon. Wm. Davidson, of this town. He died on last Wednesday, the 16th inst., from injuries received a few days previous by his horse taking fright and running off with the vehicle in which he was riding; the driver being unable to manage the horse, Mr. D. was thrown from the vehicle and received injuries which could not prove otherwise than fatal to one so advanced in life.— He was 80 years of age; had represented this District two terms in Congress, and had also been chosen a member of our State Legislature for several sessions; which and fifty dollars, and that thus it would take the salaries of posts of honor he filled creditably to himself and satis-

> Messrs. Editors:-Allow me to correct a mistatement that I learn was circulated yesterday to the injury of Capt. Fremont, Superintendent of this Road, viz :- That he was the cause of the collision near Enfield, on the 17th inst. by ordering my Train to leave that place ahead of time. There is no truth in it :- that I will affirm before God and man. Capt. Fremont never interferes with the Conductors in running on the Road. I think he has rode over the Road as often with me as he has with any of them, and he never interfered with me, nor gave me orders on the Train in his life. If he wanted to stay at any place he would tell me. He never even takes the privilege of using the bell-cord on the Train. He always keeps his seat and gives no orders-leaving the management of the Train entirely with the Conductors; and he gave me no order on the above day about starting from Enfield. I did not ask him for any order, but waited until one o'clock by all of our watches; and having gone two or three hundred yards ahead of the Train to listen for the whistle of the down Train and did not hear it, I then waited until my time was fully out; I then beckoned to the Engineer to come on. Capt. Fremont did not give an order at all until after the accident, when he commanded us all. and cleared off the track in a short time-working as hard as any of us. Capt. Fremont is blameless of any charge in this matter. I remain yours respectfully,

A. J. HEWLETT, Sept. 19, 1858. Conductor on W. & W. R. R.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE .- The wonderful prepration is having an extensive sale in all parts of the Union .-It is one of the few patent medicines which are now sold over the country, that are really what their inventors claim the great seal of Shocco, as an evidence of the dignity of for them. Wherever it has a fair trial, the result has been precisely as Wood predicts. It has never failed to turn the white hair back to the natural color, where the directions have been strictly followed, and in numerous cases it has restored the hair upon heads that had been bald for years. t is not pretended that it will make the hair grow in every worth while for all who have lost their hair to try the experiment of using a bottle or two of Wood's Restoratives .-[Moline Workman.

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO.. and by Druggists generally. [Sept. 22-14-2weod-4-2t

NEURALGIA. A gentleman living in Philadelphia says:

"In passing through Pittsburg, some months since, I pur chased a bottle of Boerhave's Holland Bitters. It relieved me so much, that on returning home I bought two more bottles from Dr. Dyott, which completely cured me of Neuan instance of his successful till he stated that he sold ralgia. I have recommended the article to many of my (We are not permitted to publish the name, but any per-

son calling at the store, or communicating with us by letter,

CASH FOR 200 NO. 1 LIKELY NEGROES. THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID for TWO HUNDRED LIKELY NEGRO AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS. for TWO HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES, MENAND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS.

All persons having such property to dispose of, will find it to their advantage to bring them to us, at the OLD JAIL, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND,

Wilmington, N. C., August, 31st 1857

In this town, on Thursday morning, 17th inst., THOMAS, infant son of Caswell S. and Francis Terry, aged 18 months. In this county on the 15th inst., JOHN ERWIN, supposed to be a native of Ireland, but hailing from New York. deceased who was about 24 years of age, was a seaman saved from the wreck of the Schooner Abdel Kader, and removed to the residence of Nicholas N. Nixon, Esq., on Top-sail Sound, where he received every Kindness, and attention. result, and when at length Herr spoke to him his rage knew no bounds; leaping at the bars, he dashed his paws to get to shore when the rest of the crew did. After the storm lulled, he was taken off. He died mainly of the fever under which he had been laboring, perhaps hastened by exposure on the wreck.

At the residence of M. P. Sikes, Esq., in Columbus county, on the 17th inst., Mr. MALINGDON LOCKWOOD, a Stranger.

In Pikeville, Wayne county, N. C., on the 17th inst., of typhoid fever, Mr. WILIE C. DEES, in the 30th year of his Near Pikeville, on the evening of the 16th inst., HARRISS SASSOR, in the 20th year of this age.
In Washington on the 15th inst., Mrs. CLARISSA BRINN,

aged about 65 years. At his residence, in Hyde, County, on the 25th, ult., after protracted illness of intense suffering and pain, Mr. JOSEPH YOUNG, aged about 47 years.
At Germanton, Hyde County, PELEGE S. CARTER, Son of David Carter, Esq., in the 25th year of his age.

Headquarters 41st Reg't. N. C. M. ORDER. 21st Sept., 1857.

THE CARVER'S CREEK COMPANY, of the 41st Regiment, having failed to elect officers, agreeably to the order of Court Martial, is hereby attached to the White's giment, having raised to elect omeers, agreeaby at green of Court Martial, is hereby attached to the White's Creek Company, Capt. James A. Haddock; and the men composing the said Company are commanded to obey the orders of Capt. Haddock, until further notice.

By order of Col. Neil Kelly, commanding 41st Reg't N. C.
By order of Col. Neil Kelly, commanding 41st Reg't N. C.

GEORGE TAIT, Adjutant.

We have added to our establishment everything necessary for Electrotyping or Stereotyping in copper, all Cuts, Job or Fancy Type, and all such other matter as may offer, embraced within the compass of 16x22 inches; as well as for Copper Facing all type manufactured by us—if desired.

JAMES CONNER & SONS.

Aug. 20th, 1857

VISITING Wilmington with a view to purchase UMBREL-LAS, UNDER GARMENTS, or HEAVY GLOVES, can find the largest assortment at BALDWIN'S. He gets the above goods direct from the manufacturer, and can sell them

\$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE PLANTATION OF THE RANAWAY FROM THE PLANTATION OF THE Subscriber, in Duplin county, on the last day of June, 1856, his negro man named ALLEN, aged about 22 or 23 years, stout built, middle sized, rather light complected for a negro, had the mark of a burn on one of his hands. Also sometime during the present year, his negro man HARRY," employed on the N. C. and Atlantic R. R.— Harry is a black negro about 40 years of age, middle sized. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the plantation of Daniel Bowden, Esq., in Duplin county.

I will give the above reward of \$150 for the return of the negroes to me or their lodgment in any jail so that I can get them, or \$100 for Allen and \$50 for Harry, if taken sep-arately. WM. WRIGHT.

Burgaw Depot, New Hanover Co., N. C. LOOK AT OUR SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S AND YOUTHS' CAPS, of all the new and handsome styles. Also, Boys' and Infants' Caps, of new and handsome patterns, just opening at the d Cap Emporium, 34 Market st.

CHAS. D. MYERS. Men of genius are rarely much annoyed by the company of vulgar people, because they have a power of looking at such persons as objects of amusement, another race altogether.

The subscribe, having at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover Counting dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said intestate, to come forward and pay the same; and all persons holding claims against said intestate, to present them withing the prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Sept. 24th, 1857—4th

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED. Sept. 17-Schr. Albert Mason, S George Harriss; with mdze. Schr. Emily, Hobart, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; Schr. Pathfinder, White, from Charleston, to T. C. Worth with salt Schr. Eureka, Brinn, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

18—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanRakkelamer Sept. 18-Schr. Wm. Smith, Smith, from Charleston, George Harriss; with salt. Schr. Sarah L. Hills, Coneray, from Rockport, Me., to Russell & Bro.; with lime.

Schr. Devil Bug, John, from wreck of Barque Colin Mc-Rae, to Willard & Curtis; with mdze. Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.
19—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A Sept. 20.—Schr. Seaman, Lank, from Baltimore, to Rus

-U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to H. VanBokkelen. Sept. 21—Schr. Village Gem, Phinney, 60 hours from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with merchandize.

Brig Joseph Albion, Fifield, from this port 1st inst. for W. Indies, with lumber, encountered heavy gales on the 9th and 10th inst., and put back with sails split, loss of deck load,

and leaking, to Peirce & Dudley.

22—Schr. Wm. H. Howard, from wreck of schr. New Republic, to G. W. Davis; with mdze. Schr. Caroline Virginia, Douglass, from wreck of schr. New Republic, to G. W. Davis; with mdze.
Schr. Snow Squall, Smith, from wreck of schr. New Republic, to G. W. Davis; with mdze. Schr. Mary, Smith, from wreck of schr. New Republic, to G. W. Davis; with mdze. Sept. 22-Schr. Star, Moore, from Swansboro', N. C., to master; with fish.
23—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, from New York, to A Sept. 23-Schr. Adele, Corson, from New York, to J. H Schr. Ben, Fisher, from New York, to George Harriss; Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth. CLEARED.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville by A. H. VanBokkelen Barque Lucy Ann, Carrigan, for Cardenas, by Kidder Martin: with lumber Sept. 19-U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price for Smithville, by A. H. Van Bokkelen.

-Schr. A. Bradshaw, Fish, for New York, by G. Harriss: with naval stores. &c Bacqueantine Col. John McRae, Gaudin, for New York, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores. Sept. 19 .- U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, ov A. H. VanBokkelen Schr. Araminta, Edwards, for Baltimore, by Russell &

Bro.; with naval stores, &c. 21.—Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Tucker, for New York, by A D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.
Schr. J. H. Chadbourn, Marshall, for New York, by J.
H. Chadbourne & Co.; with naval stores.
Sept. 21—Hanoverian Galliott Johanna, Roostee, for Emden, by H. B. Eilers; with lumber, timber, &c. 22—Schr. Jonathan Johnson, Pierson, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores. U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by . H. VanBokkelen. -Schr. Ingomar, Case, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner

with naval stores. 24-Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point by Rankin & Martin. Br. Brig J. M. Sigogne, Bonnanfant, for St. Domingo, Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber and shingles. Schr. David Faust, Morselander, for Philadelphia, by T. . Worth: with naval stores. &c. Schr. Myrover, Jackson, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c. Brig Ganges, Jones, for Buenos Ayres, by J. Loeb & Co.;

DISASTERS The Norfolk Herald of the 22d inst. reports the following Barque Cuba, Bates, of Gloucester, Mass., from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Surinam, lays at anchor under Ocracoke Inlet, dismasted and rudder gone by the late hurricane. The Captain arrived here for a steam-tug, and will start this

A letter was received here this morning by George Har-riss, Esq., consignee, dated Beaufort, N. C., September 16th, case, but where it fails there is certainly no remedy. The restoration of the hair has been effected in so many instances where the case seemed uttery hopeless, that it is certainly worth while for all who have lost their hair to try the extension of the hair has been effected in so many instances where the case seemed uttery hopeless, that it is certainly worth while for all who have lost their hair to try the extension of the hair has been effected in so many instances where the case seemed uttery hopeless, that it is certainly worth while for all who have lost their hair to try the extension of the hair has been effected in so many instances and lies sunk at Ocracock Inlet, with both masts gone—that the crew remained on the wreck until Monday afternoon when they were taken off by a life-boat. The vessel is outside the Bar, and lies at what is called the "East point of breakers," and that she will in all probability prove a total loss. Nothing had been saved up to Tuesday morning. The Wreck Commissioner says that when the sea goes down they hope to save a part of the cargo. * * * I think from the information I have in regard to the Wake that she will prove a total loss." prove a total loss."

The Wake went to sea from this port on the 10th inst., with the following cargo: 925 bbls. rosin, 447 do. spirits turpentine, 1,000 do. turpentine, 843 bushels wheat, 23 bbls.

glue, and 7 boxes mdze. glue, and 7 boxes mdze.

Brig Northman, Capt. John Green, from Wilmington, N.
C., Aug. 19th, for Havanna, lost Captain and Mate by fever
when eight days out from Wilmington, taken into Havanna
by Mr. Crabb, mate of a vessel bound from New York to A telegraphic dispatch was received here yesterday from New York, dated 23d inst., stating that the Brigs Mary Mc-Rae and Maria T. Wilder. were spoken on the 19th of the 19th Rae and Maria T. Wilder, were spoken on the 19th inst,, about 200 miles N. E. of Cape Fear, and both dismasted. Both vessels were from this port. The M. T. Wilder went to sea about the 8th for Boston, with lumber; and the Mary McRae on the 10th for West Indies, laden with lumber and

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY. AND MACHINE SHOP.

shingles.

the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and millwork generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and

with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will receive prompt at-N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied

by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warrented to be as represented, or no charge will be made.

JOHN. C. BAILEY, Wilmington, N. C., June 1st, 1857—241-tf Proprietor.

CONNER'S UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY, Nos. 29, 31 and 33, Beekman Street, New York.

O PRINTING AND PUBLISHERS.—The undersigned beg to inform the Trade that they have issued their New Quarto Specimen Book of Printing Type, Borders, &c., and that it is now ready for delivery to their old patrons, and to all who patronize their Foundry. In it will be found a new series of Faces, from Pearl to Pica, surpassing, if possible, their celebrated SERIES OF SCOTCH CUT FACES. The Fancy Type Department exhibits an unsurpassable variety of beautiful styles, selected from France, Germany

The Scripts and Borderings are now, for the first timpresented to the printing public, and are the productions of the best American and European artists. An entire new series of German Faces, both for Newspaers and Job Printing, of a very superior style, is now completed and ready for sale.

Every article necessary to a Perfect Printing Estab.

LISHMENT furnished to order.

The metal from which the type is made will be found perfect pe

culiarly adapted to the severe usage of machine press print-We have added to our establishment everything necessar

500 AGENTS WANTED: A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10!

Aug. 20th, 1857

and for sale by August 19th, 1857

Third Division .- \$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots,
TN THE GOLD REGIONS OF CULPEPPER COUNTY N THE GOLD REGIONS OF CULPEPPER COUNTI, Virginia, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions only ten dollars down; or \$15 one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from \$10 to \$25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will com-

pensate for the apparent low price now asked.

Upwards of 1,350 lots are already sold, and a company of settlers called "The Rappahanock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

Nearly 45,000 acres of lands, in different parts of Virginia, when the set of the set of

Nearly 45,000 acres of lands, in different parts of Virginia, now at command and will be sold to settlers at from \$1 up to \$300, per acre. Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given. Wood-cutters, Coopers, Farmers, &c., are wanted; and 500 Agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making \$200 per moth. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Carolina, Co., Va., or to W. D. GARDNER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

or to W. D. GARDNER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

LIQUORS: LIQUORS::

20 half bbls. 150 bbls Cincinnati Whiskey; 50 "Walters" "
20 "Domestic Brandy;
15 "Malaga Wine;
15 eight casks Brandy;
25 bbls Apple
10 "Gin;

" Superior N. C. Peach Brandy;

Apple W. H. McKOY.

WILL RE-OPEN OCTOBER FIRST, AT THE HOUSE of D. B. Baker, Esq., on Third Street, under the instruction of the undersigned and lady.

The number in each department will be limited. For terms, inquire of A. Martin, Esq., M. London, Esq. or S. Jewett, Esq.—or, after September 20th, of the under signed on the premises.

August 27th, 1857

301-tf—52-tf FOR SALE.

BY VIRT OF A DEED OF TRUST CONfor sale without reserve, at Public Auction, at the
Market-House in the town of Wilmington, if not previously
disposed of, on the 1st Thursday of Superior Court. in October next, that VALUABLE PLANTATION on Wrightsville
Sound, known as the "Mott Place," containing seven hundred and twenty acres, adjoining the lands of John A. Parker, Messrs. Jones & Gardner's and others, nine miles from
town. There is about three hundred acres cleared and under cultivation, well adapted for Corn and Pea Nuts; there
is ninety acres of Swamp Land, which can be ditched and is ninety acres of Swamp Land, which can be ditched and drained dry at very little expense; and when done the land will produce eighty bushels of corn per acre. The balance of the land is well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine.— There is a Dwelling, Barn and Negro Houses on the planta

Terms will be liberal and made known at sale. For fur B. BAXTER. Sept. 4th, 1857.

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

I will sell on accommodating terms, 1,900 ACRES
OF FARMING AND TIMBER LAND, lying between Black River and Northwest Thoroughfare, 18
miles
above Wilmington, all in one body, 250 acres newly cleared
and under cultivation, suited to Corn. Pea Nuts, &c. 400
acres of Marsh and Swamp, on tide-way. 1,000 acres Wood
Land and Reed Pasture enclosed for stock, and well timbered with oak, maple, cypress, bine, &c. ed with oak, maple, cypress, pine, &c.

The dwelling, barn, store-house, kitchen and negro houses are new and good; the water is plenty and excellent.

If desired, I will sell with the Land about 20 young and

ry choice Negroes.

Aug. 26-300-1m-52-1m

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY. THE REGULAR ANnual meeting of the Stock
holders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, will be held in the town of Charlotte, County of Mecklenburg, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY in October next,—the same being the 21st day of the month. The trans fer books will be closed for one month prior to said day.

Sent. 21—13&4-t210.

H. W. GUION.

Wilmington, N. C.

For further particulars, enquire of JAS. E. KEA.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDERSIGNED having, on the 20th day of August, 1857, formed a partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, in the town of Wil mington, and having taken the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Jones & Gardner, respectfully inform the public that they will endeavor to keep on hand a stock of Boots and Shoes of every description, and will sell the same on as reasonable terms as possible. They respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the town and surrounding country.

ASA J. MURRAY, ROBT. W. B. BLANEY. August 29th, 1857.-303&1-tf. NOTICE A LL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be

placed in suit for collection.

MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee. Every debt due S. W. Whitaker not paid or arranged by the first day of September next, will on that day be put in June 23d, 1857. TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, FIXTURES, ETC.,

THE subscriber offers for sale his TURPENTINE DISTIL-LERY, situated at Long Creek, New Hanover county.— There are two stills; one of a capacity of forty barrels and one of fifteen barrels, with all the usual fixtur Also the unexpired term of the load having six to seven years to run.

The above property will be sold low for cash or good notes.

Apply to

JOHN JONES,

Long Creek, N. C.
294-3w-51-tf

FOR SALE

August 19th, 1857. BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYS PEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections,

Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bærhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American publicf knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the

life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor

n the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will will prove a grace remedical properties.

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bærhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all Sold at \$1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5 00. by

the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO. AND MACHINE SHOP.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make and put up new Machinery, to require a finished to make and put up new Machinery, to require the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make and put up new Machinery, to require the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make and put up new Machinery to require the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make and put up new Machinery to require the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make and put up new Machinery to require the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make a shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished to make the shortest notice, Iron and Iron and 204-1y-36-1y May 5th, 1857.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE," Wilmington Saddle, Harness TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Laddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.—Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material

and workmanship, and will be sold for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY. AROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISH-

Corner Market and Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTfully takes this method to inform the
citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where

Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Sad-dles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine, as he solicits a share of public patronage. Repairing done at short notice.

Oct. 20.—38-ts. WM. L. JACOBS. J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

HAVE now in store the followin, viz: Iron Hollow Ware and Sash Weights; Hoop Iron of the best quality; Nails, Brads and Spikes; Iron Axles, Hubs and Spokes; Timber and other Axes, all warranted; Cast Steel Grubbing Hoes, Spades and Shovels; Rice Sickles and Bramble Scythes; Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, &c.; Mill Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws; Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills; Barn Doors and Smokehouse Locks, extra good: Pad Locks that can't be matched; Brass and Iron Wire Cloth; Wood Saws, and Axes with handles in them Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine; Best quality of Scissors and Needles; Rogers & Son's Westenholmes, and some more of the

Wilmington January, 1857. SMUT MACHINES_IMPORTANT TO MILLERS. THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the sale of Dickson's Smut Machine, which has given

the sale of Dickson's Smut Machine, which has given general satisfaction wherever used, are now prepared to furnish them to mill owners and others.

These Machines have given entire satisfaction; and in fact, to this cause is owing in a great degree the superior quality of North Carolina Flour. They will be delivered to any address, and are waranted superior no any Machine now in use, as being simple, durable, and easily kept in order.—They are also Agents for Dickson's Wool Carding Machine, and excellent article. Full directions accompany each Machine, They are also Agents for Dicason's wood Catalag machine, an excellent article. Full directions accompany each Machine. For further information, address
STOKLEY & OLDHAM, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
Angust 5th. 1857

eral Barlow Knives.

ICE ! ICE !! ICE !!! THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of Ice every morning at Sunrise, closing at Sunset, except on Sundays when it will positively closed at 9 A.

TICKETS can be procured and DEPOSITS made in advance by those who desire to avoid the annoyance of making change.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by a Physician or member of the Visiting Committee.

A. H. Vassokkelen, Agent.

175-6m-31-6m Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

12 It should be understood that our quotations generally present the wholesale price. In filling small orders, high-rates have to be paid. Whiskey,.....35 @ N. E. Rum,...50 @ KESWAY, * B . . 27 @ New.....0 00 @ NAVAL STOP Turpentine, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 280 lbs.
Virgin 0 00 @
Yellow dip . 0 00 @
Hard, 1 45 @ Hard, 1 45 Tar, \$\text{9} \text{bbl., 0 00} COPPER, # D. Java.... Laguayra.... do, in order,0 00 Pitch do.,.0 00 Rosin, No. 1,3 00 St. Domingo. do. No. 2,1 50 @ 2 50 do. No. 3,1 30 @ 1 40 Spirits Turp., 19 gallon 42 @ 421 Varnish, 18 gal. 26 @ 30 ord. to mid'g .. 00 @ good mid'g....00 @ mid. fair to fair .00 @ yard.... VAILS, 19 1b. Rope, 19 b ... 8 @ CORN MEAL,
19 bushel ... 1 10 @ 0 Orrs, W gallon, Sperm,2 00 @ Linseed,raw, 1 15 @ Sheeting, # yd. 9 @ Yarn, # b...00 @ Eggs, # doz....16 @ Frathers, # b. 45 @ do. boiled,1 15 @ PEA NUTS, bush. .00 @ OTATOES, Sweet, # bush.1 00@ 1 25 Mullets00 00 @ Mac'rel, No.1 00 @2 Irish, do.,.1 50 @ do. 38 bbl.,.0 00 @ do. No. .3 10 00 @10 50

N. C. Bacon, Hams, 17 @ Middlings, ... 00 @ Shoulders, ... 00 @ Hog round, ... 161@ Herrings, East 4 50 @ 5 00 ₩ cwt 4 50 @ 5 00 FLOUR, N. C. brands ₩ bbl. Family......7 75 @ 8 00 Superfine7 25 @ 7 50 Fine6 75 @ 7 00 Western Bacon, Middlings,...161@ Shoulders,...14 @ N. C. Lard,...17 @ West'n do....00 @ Butter,.... .25 @ Cheese,.....00 @ Pork, Northern, \$\pi\$ bbl Guano, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, # lb.,. 1 ton and under 5, City Mess,...27

50 @28 per ton, 65 00 5 tons and over, "64 00 LAND PLASTER, & bbl. 1 50 Per ton. Clear do...26 50 @27 00 Family do. .25 50 @26 00 Butt,00 00 @25 00 Prime,00 00 @00 00 Beef, Mess, 16 00 @17 00 Corn.......73 @ 75 do. Fulton Market,..00 00 @00 00 Oats......40 @ 45 Pease, Cow..0 00 @ 1 00 OULTRY, Chickens, live, 15 @ Do. B. Eye . . 1 10 @ 1 15 Wheat, red...1 00 @ 1 20 do. white...1 15 @ 1 30 do. dead, . 00 @ Turkeys, live, .75 @ do. dead, # 15.00 @ Rice, rough. . 0 00 @ 1 00 SHEEP, P head, . 5 @ Hides, # 1b.,

1,.....1 75 @ 2 25 Mutton,.....1 75 @ 2 25 Green, SALT, Dry, Hay, ₩ 100 lbs... Alum, & bush.,30 @ Liverp'l, # sack, ground, ..90 @ Eastern, ... 0 80 @ 1 00 N. River... 0 60 @ 0 65 do. fine, .. 1 75 @ 2 SUGAR, #8 lb., Porto Rico,...111@ English, ass'd. 41@ American, ref., 51@ New Orleans, .00 do. sheer, 0 @ 00 do. hoop,ton90 00 @95 00 Swede,..... 5½@ 00 Muscovado, . . . 12 @ Loaf & crush'd, 14 @ Swede,...... 5½ 00 00 Lime, Wbbl.,..1 00 00 1 05 do. fm store,1 40 00 1 45 Clarified and Granulated,..13 @ SOAP, # B.,..... 5 @ SHINGLES, # M.,

LUMBER, \$\text{M., (River.)}\$
Floor. B'ds. 0 00 @10 00 Contract, . . . 4 50 @ Wide do .. . 6 50 @ 7 00 Common, ...1 75 @ 2 00 STAVES, # M., W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 00 (Steam Sawed.) Floor. Boards, rough....15 00 @16 00 planed...18 00 @19 00 R. O. Hhd..,12 00 @25 00 Ash Head'g, .0 00 @13 00 ГІМВЕВ, 🏶 М., Shipping,....0 00 @ 0 00 Mill, prime, 8 00 @10 00 do. inferior to clear.....25 00 @30 00 Wide b'ds. . 14 00 @15 00 Scantling...12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff, ordinary, .5 00 @ 6 00 Tallow, # 15...10 @ 12 Tobacco, # 15., rough edge .0 00 @13 00 re-sawed. .00 00 @15 00 Molasses, ∌ gallon. Cuba, Hhds...46 @ Common, 18 @ Medium, 25 @ Fine, 45 @ Wool, ≱ lb., . . . 17 @

do. Bbls...50 @ New Orleans..00 @ 55 60 Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \$\mathbb{H}\$ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10@14 cents # bbl.—and on naval stores. when brought \$\tilde{R}\$ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, action of the yell curred .cording to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange: Baltimore, . 1 per ct. prem. | Philadelphia, 1 per ct. prem. | New York, . 1 " " | Virginia, 1 " " | Charleston, . . 1 " " "

FREIGHT	S:		
TO NEW YORK,	On deck.	Ur	nder deck.
Turpentine and Tar, P bbl.,	\$ 00	\$ 00	@ 40
Rosin		30	@ 35
Spirits Turpentinedo	00	00	@ 50
Flour do	00	00	@ 25
Rice, \$\mathbb{H}\$ 100 lbs. gross	00	7	@ 8
Cotton, # bale,	0 00	1 00	@ 0 00
Cotton goods, # foot	00	0	@ 6
Flaxseed, Bushel	00	0	@ 6
Ground Peas, # bushel,	00	0	@ 5
Wheat, & bushel,	00	9	@ 00
Lumber, # M., 4 00	0@5 00	5 00	@ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,			•
Turpentine and Tar, ₩ bbl	00	00	@ 40
Rosin	30	30	@ 35
Spirits Turpentine"	00	00	@ 50
Ground Peas, # bushel,	0	00	@ 00
Cotton, & bale,	0 00	0 00	@ 0 00
Cotton goods, # cubic foot	. 0	6	@ 8
Rice, \$\mathbb{H}\$ 100 lbs	0	00	@ 10
Lumber, # M., as to size, 4 00	0@5 00	5 00	@ 6 00
TO ROSTON.			•
Turpentine and Tar, # bbl	00	00	@ 45
Rosin	. 00	40	@ 45
Spirits Turpentine"		00	@ 70
Cotton, & bale,		0 00	@ 1 50
Ground Peas, # bushel,	. 00	00	@ 8
Rough Rice, # bushel,	. 0	00	a 9
Lumber, # M., 5 00	006 00	7 00	@ 9 00
		. 00	G 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24TH, 1857.

TURPENTINE-At the time of closing our review on Thursday last, there was considerable dullness manifest in the market, but on Friday there was some enquiry from distilmarket, but on Friday there was some enquiry from distil-lers, and it opened at \$4 for virgin, and \$3 for yellow dip, \$\phi\$ Corn, \$3 50 to \$4 00 per bbl. Cotton, \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$12\$ cts. Bacon, 280 fbs.;—since then it has ruled steady, and parcels gener. 16 to 10 cts. Lard, 14 to 15 cts.

 Bbls.
 Virgin.
 Yel. Dip.

 Friday.
 335
 \$4 00
 \$3 00

 Saturday
 60
 4 00
 3 00

 Monday.
 526
 4 00
 3 00

 Tuesday.
 700
 4 00
 3 00

 Wednesday.
 24

 Hednesday.
 24.
 4 00.
 3 00

 Thursday.
 129.
 4 00.
 3 00

but has since declined, and is the same as quoted on Thursday

Thursday.... 50 bbls. at 42 cents per gallon. 20 '' '' 42 182 '' '' 42½ riday Saturday 314 Do... 140 " 42 " " "

Monday... 30 " 42 " " "

Tuesday... 25 " " 42 " " "

Wednesday. 300 " " 42 " " "

Thursday... 40 " " 42 " " "

Rosin-For the week just ended, the market has ruled quiet for the Common article, and we have no change worthy of note to make as regards prices. Sellers generally are holding at figures quoted below, at which there appears to Breadstuffs.—Flour is firm at an advance of 6d a 1s, fair be but few buyers. We quote sales for the week as follows Monday.....1,000 bbls. at \$1 30 for medium bbls.

Do...... 600 " " 1 40 " large " (strained.) For No. 2 the market rules quiet, with small sales at \$1 60 to \$2 25 per bbl. In No. 1 we have no change to make. In fair demand, and high prices are obtained for a good article; receipts light, and but a small quantity offering. We note sales for the week of about 700 bbls. at from \$5 to \$6 25 % bbl., as in quality.

TAR-The arrivals for some time past have been so as to make it difficult to keep the run of the market. Since our last only two small lots (about 90 bbls.) have been received and taken at \$1 55 \$ bbl. BEEF CATTLE, &c .- The market is very poorly supplied with beeves; none arriving, and in fair demand from butch-

ers. We quote grass-fed at 51 a 61 cents & B.-latter price

for a prime article. We also note a very small stock of SHEEP on market, with a moderate enquiry ;-bring \$1 75 a \$2 50 each, as in quality. BARRELS-For Empty Spirits Turpentine barrels there has been a moderate enquiry throughout the week, but in con quiet. sequence of the small quantity received for some weeks past, the market has become almost bare, and transactions have been confined to small parcels second hand ones at quota-

tions, according to quality. See table. TERMS CASH.—It is earnestly desired that no person will ask any deviation from this rule, as it will certainly be adhered to.

middling, and sellers holding higher.

Copper.—There is a fair stock in st

Bacs—Are brought in sparingly, and sell quick from carts

at 20 a 22 cents # dozen.

FEATHERS—Are in full supply, and dull at 45 a 50 cents B., as in quality. FISH-Mullets are in demand, and very few arriving. A ot of 90 bbls. was received and sold Wednesday at \$6 50 2

FLOUR.—The continued light receipts of State brands caused a further advance in prices, and up to the close of Friday last, small sales were made at \$8 25 a \$8 50 for superfine.-Since then, however, several parcels have arrived # river and railroad, and as anticipated prices have gone down from \$1 to \$1 25 % bbl. The sales have been mostly in small lots at following prices : Saturday at \$8 for super ; Monday \$7 50 for super. and \$8 for family; and Tuesday, \$7 25 a \$7 50 for super., and \$7 75 a \$8 for family—the market closing heavy at lowest figures. Retailers have a supply on hand sufficient for their immediate wants, and show no disposition to operate further; we may, therefore, look for a further decline, unless more demand springs up, or the advices from other markets prove more favorable than those received for several weeks past. See table for quotations of other grades. GRAIN.-In Corn we have nothing new to notice. There have been no receipts since our last, and in consequence we have no transactions to report except in the small way from store ;-there is a fair stock in store, with a limited demand, and last figures could hardly be got except for a good article. We quote at 73 a 75 cents & bushel, as in quality.-OATS .- Nothing doing except in the retail way, in the absence of any arrivals; fair stock in dealers' hands. We quote nominally at 40 a 45 cents # bushel .-- PEAS .-- No receipts or sales, and quotations are merely nominal. See table. - RICE. The stock of clean now in store is rather light, though fully sufficient for the demand, which is confined to retailers. Selling from store at 5 a 51 cents 2 b.. as in quality. --- WHEAT .-- With light receipts the market has ruled quiet during the week, and transactions have been limited. We hear of sales of 100 bushels at \$1 for inferior red, and \$1 15 for white, and 1,200 do. at \$1 20 for red, and

\$1 30 for white. LIME-Is in moderate enquiry, and stock rather light. A cargo of 1,425 casks was received and sold on Saturday on terms not made public. Retailing at \$1 40 \$\text{ cask.} Molasses .- For this artice there is very little demand, and we notice a good stock in first hands. See table for quota-

tions, as in quantity and quality. POTATOES-Remain without change in price. Sweet are brought in pretty freely, and bring \$1 a \$1 25 \$ bushel from carts and boats. Irish are scarce, and sell from store at \$3 0 a \$3 621 7 bbl.

Provisions .- For N. C. cured Bacon, there has been rather better demand for the week just ended, and in the absence of receipts the stock has become nearly all worked off. The transactions, however, have been confined principally to small parcels at 17 cents for hog round, and 17, 17% a 18 cts. B h. for hams, as in quality. In Western cured, there has been but little doing, and owing to the meagre receipts the stock on market has become exceedingly light. We advance prices a shade, and quote from store at 141 cents for shoulders, and 16% a 17 cents # 15. for sides, as in quantity.-LARD.—The market is bare of N. C. make, and quotations are nominal. Western is in moderate enquiry, and the market rules firm at former prices. Sales from store at 17 cents D. in kegs and bbls. BUTTER. Northern is in moderate stock. and sells at 25 a 28 cents # 1b., as in quality. --- PORK -Remains without change in price, and is in fair demand; moderate supply of nearly all descriptions on market. We

refer to quotations for store rates, in quantities to suit. SALT-We have no change of consequence to notice in this article. The market is fairly supplied with all descriptions, and demand limited. Received coastwise 1,000 sacks Liverpool ground, 500 of which went at 872 cents, 60 days, and 500 at 90 cents, 90 days;—selling from store at 95 cents a \$1 05 per sack, as in quantity. A cargo of 5,000 bushels Alum changed hands a few days since on private terms :- Selling at 30 a 35 cents per bushel.

SHINGLES-We note sales during the week of some 600,000 Common at \$2 a \$2 50, and 150,000 Contract at \$5 per M. STAVES-Sales a few days since of 10,000 W. O. Bhl. nr.

dressed, at \$18 per M. TIMBER-In this article we have nothing new to note.-There continues a brisk demand from millers, and high pri-

FREIGHTS-Country produce continues to arrive very sparingly, and the market rules quiet.' Coastwise rates remain about the same as quoted in our last. See table.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Cotton is steady, sales to-day of 300 bales at 16½ cents for Middling Uplands. Flour is declined, 5 cents on State and Ohio; Southern unchanged; sales of 9,000 bbls; common to good State at 5 50a \$5 55, Ohio at 5 80a\$6 15, Southern at 5 74a\$6 10. Wheat has declined, sales of 42,000 bushels, white at 1 40a\$1 50, and red at 1 30a \$1 35. Corn has declined, sales of 25,000 bushels, mixed at 80 cents at the opening, closing at 76 cents. Mess Pork has declined 20c, sales at \$24 90. Beef has advanced 40a50 cts, sales at 15 50a\$16 for re-packed Chicago. Lard buoyant, sales at 14½a14½ cents. Whiskey has declined ½c, sales of Ohio at 24½ cents. Sugar is firm, sales of Cuba Muscovado at 7½a9 cents. Coffee is firm, sales of Rio at 10½a12½ cents. Spirits Turpentine heavy, sales at 46½ cents. Rosin firm, sales at 1 82½a\$1 87½. Freights inactive.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Sept. 15.—Naval Stores: No sales

WASHINGTON, N. C., Sept. 15.—Naval Stores; No sales to note since our last. Grain.—Wheat is dull; last sales \$1 10 a \$1 16 for Red and White. Corn—Continues the same as in our last review.—Dispatch.

our last review.—Dispatch.

NEWBERN, Sept. 16.—Bacon—Hams 16 cts., sides and shoulders 14c. \$\mathbb{B}\$ lb.; Bark, \$7 00 \$\mathbb{B}\$ cord; Beef, 4 to 5 cts. \$\mathbb{B}\$ lb by the side.; Beeswax, 29c. \$\mathbb{B}\$ lb.; Corn has advanced to \$5, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl., retail \$5 50; Coffee 12\mathbb{A}\$ (20 17c. \$\mathbb{B}\$ lb.; as in quality; Cotton, 11\mathbb{c}c. \$\mathbb{B}\$ lb.; Feathers, 45 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 50c. \$\mathbb{B}\$ lb as in quality; Fish, \$5 50 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 6 50; Blue Fish, Trout and Mixed Fish, \$4 50 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 50 \$\mathbb{C}\$; Flour, New York ranges from \$8 00 to 10 50 \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl.; Baltimore \$8 00 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 10 50; Fodder, \$\mathbb{B}\$ cwt., dry \$1 00; Hay, \$\mathbb{B}\$ cwt., New York \$1 25, by the bale; Hides, dry 10 cents, green 5c. \$\mathbb{B}\$ lb.; Lard, 16c \$\mathbb{B}\$ lb by the bbl.; Leather, sole \$\mathbb{B}\$ lb 30c.; harness 35c., upper, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bids by the retail; Molasses, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl.; Meal, \$1 10 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 1 40 \$\mathbb{B}\$ bush. by the retail; Molasses, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bhl., bbl. and gal. 58 to 80 cents; Nails, \$\mathbb{A}\$ c. \$\mathbb{B}\$ lb.; \$28 ; Rosin, Com; \$1 35 ; Sugar, \$\mathbb{B}\$ lb, refined 14 to 16c., brown 11 to 13\mathbb{A}\$ c. Tallow, \$\mathbb{B}\$ lb, 12\mathbb{A}\$ c.; Tar, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl., \$\mathbb{B}\$ lb.; Turpentine, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl., dip \$\mathbb{S}\$ 40 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 345; Virgin \$\mathbb{A}\$ 0 to 4 05; Whis. key, \$\mathbb{B}\$ gal. 40 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 45c.; Spirits Turpentine, 38 to 40c.; Wood, per cord, Oak \$\mathbb{S}\$ 300, Ash, \$\mathbb{S}\$ 50, Pine \$\mathbb{S}\$ 150 to 2; Staves, \$10 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 15; Heading \$10 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 12.

TARBORO', Market Sept. 18 .-- Turpentine-Dip \$2 25 to

40 @ 00 cents.

Held at 14a144c; Lard.—New No 1. 174a18; No 2. 17; Flour—Superfine \$64a7 Extra \$8 00; Family \$8 00; Wheat.—Red \$1 10a\$1 15; White \$1 15a\$1 20; Peas—Black Eye none; Naval Stores—Black Tar \$1 55; Bright \$1 55a\$1 62; Rosin \$1 45; —Staves R O Hhd have advanced—sales at \$38\frac{1}{2}\$—W O Bbl prime, \$30—W O Heading 50; culls, 17—R O Hhds culls; \$15; Shingles \$4\frac{1}{2}\$a6\frac{1}{2}\$—dull; Pea Nuts—60a\$1—fair demand; Pork—Mess \$24a27; Whiskey—33 cts.—in fair demand;—Dried Apples—New \$2; Dried Peaches.—None; Apple Brandy—\$1a\$1 25 cts—in demand; Oats.—Sales by cargo at 30 cts; Hides dry good 14a15; Hides, do damaged, 7; Hides, green, 8; Hides, do. salted, 9; Calfskins, green, 85; Sheepskin, do., \$1,00. skin, do., \$1,00.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9th.—Sales of cotton during the three days amounted to 30,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and 1,000 bales for export. The newspapers report qualities improving most. Wheat is firm—red advanced 1 a
2d. Corn quiet and firm—mixed 38 a 38s 6d.

Produce.—Turpentine is dull. There is but little inquiry
and prices are weak. Spirits turpentine closed firm at 37s

Provisions .- Beef is firm. Pork is quiet. Lard generally Provisions.—Beet is firm. Fork is quiet. Later generally closed buoyant.

Sugar is steady. Rice closed buoyant. Turpentine is dull. Money.—Consols 91½. Money market active. Another circular says Consols 90½ for money and account.

The London markets closed with an advancing tendency in breadstuffs. Wheat is firm at an advance of 2d a 3d.—Flour firm at an advance of 1s. Sugar heavy. Tea buoyant. Rice generally buoyant.

QUEBEC, Sept. 19.—Letters from Liverpool per Indian, dated 5th, quote cotton active, with † advance. Sales on Wednesday, the day of sailing, 15,000 bales. Fair Orleans 9†; Mobile 9†. Market closed with an upward tendency. Trade at Mancester was more active, with advancing

Money at London and Liverpool unchanged Consols 901. Flour improving. Wheat unchanged. Corn active. Lard firm.

Sugars are dull with a downward tendency.

No further failures are reported. American stocks were A fortnight's later India news was momentarily expected.
The general impression was that it would be unsatisfactory; indeed, many had made up their minds to a protracted, bloody and expensive struggle, costing hundreds of millions together with the destruction and loss of thousands of our best additions.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. middling, and sellers holding higher.

COPPER—There is a fair stock in store of nearly all descriptions, and nothing doing except in the retail way. See table for prices, as in quantity and quality.

Corn Meal—is in fair stock, and we notice merely a limited demand. Sales in the small way from the granaries at \$1 10 2 bushel.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The Subscribers have this day entered into a Co-Partner-ship under the name and style of ALDERMAN & BIZZELL, and have taken the Stors formerly occupied by A B McCaleb, No. 32 North Water Street, where they will keep a constant supply of everything that is kept in a general Retail and Grocery Store; which they will sell at a small advance for cash, and hope by prompt attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

I. T. ALDERMAN,

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1857.

Terrible Disaster. We had hoped that the terrible blow of last week had been so confined in its extent, that no great damage had been done beyond our immediate neighborhood. But in this it would appear that we had been woefully mistaken. Slowly the news of disaster comes in, but with terrible

certainty, and the last account—that of the Central America, is in every sense of the word, the most awful that has occured on our coast for years, alike in the destruction of life and property. Her Commander, the gallant Herndon, the explorer of the Amazon, is in himself, a host to be lost to the country, and there is every reason to believe that fully seven hundred persons have sunk with him in a watery grave. The accounts by the Empire City place the number of passengers on board the lost Steamer at seven hundred, of whom only sixty are known to be saved. Her crew, including sailors, firemen, engineers and servants, could not have been less than one hundred. Just think of it—a number of people greater than the whole population of the town of Clinton, all gone down. How many an aching void will be left among those on shore, who can tell.

The loss of property must also be immense—not under two millions. The Steamer is said to have had over a million and a half of specie on board as freight, exclusive of that in the hands of passengers, with all their baggage and other property. The vessel could not have been worth less than two hundred thousand dollars. The specie is said to have been insured in England, the vessel in New York. But insured or not, the property is ple, and the system there pursued, was that system. lost equally in one case as in the other.

What other horrors are yet to be added to the details of disaster by the late storm, we cannot tell. Hatteras is a terrible Cape, and marked by disasters which justly make it the terror of the mariner who sails along our

Disasters, &c., by the late Storm.

Loss of the Central America.

The worst apprehensions in regard to the fate of the steam ship Central America-from Aspinwall for New York via the late gale, but has foundered at sea carrying down with her nearly all on board.

ble disaster, are received by the steam ship Thos. Swan. Capt. Post, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from New York. Capt. Post states that on the 15th inst., when about 15 miles North of Cape Hatteras, he spoke the Norwegian barque Eloise, which had on board forty persons saved from the Central America. The person who spoke to Capt. Post from the barque appeared to have been an officer of the Central America, and he stated that the steam ship foundered on the 12th inst., and that there were 500 passengers on board, of whom only 60 were saved.

These meagre facts are all that were obtained. We know nothing as to whether the crew were saved, or on what other vessel are the remainder of the 60 passengers. Nothing board to the amount of \$1,700,600, and which will be very much needed at the present time in New York. The Eloise was trying to get into Norfolk when she was spoken by Captain Post, and if she was successful we shall doubtless short ly have the full particulars of the catastrophe.

Charleston Courier, 18th inst. The Washington, N. C., Dispatch of the 18th inst. storm at Ocracoke Bar was but slight. The packet schooner Wake, Captain O'Brien, from this port for New York, went ashore outside of Ocracoke. The crew is reported all saved.

The tide (at that place) was four feet higher than usual high water. The whole of Water street and a portion of the ing storm and prepared for it. The principal loss was in naval stores, and lumber at the ship yards and steam mills. A large shed and work-shop, belonging to Messrs. Myers & Co. and Mr. Ritch, was blown down. The Schr. C. W. Skinner, lying at the Castle wharf, got on the wharf, but by the exertions of Capt. Cottrell and the crews of the Light Boats

The owners of the distilleries over the river suffered considerable in the loss of naval stores and destruction of build-

pelting of the rain, presented a most terrific and awful scene. On Sunday, all our places of worship were closed, and the

The Beaufort Journal of the 16th inst., contains the following particulars relative to the disasters at that

in the solitude of their dwellings, worshipped Him who spake

The wind blew with so much violence as to cause the tide to rise up to the steps of the business houses on Front Street, and demolishing every temporary wharf and building thereon. The Emily and the Three Sisters, two small corn vessels anchored in the channel near the town were blown-one on Piver's Island, and the other some miles up Core Creekwhich were injured materially. In the Banks Stanard's ground-tackling having become foul, (her anchors were small and having made no preparations for the storm) to be pursued in future, better—far better for every of war Leavant of the flag, which the sailor had wrapshe drifted against the schooner Charles McCleese, and causing so much damage that it become necessary for both vessels to slip anchors. They drifted on Brant Island, where they both lodged close together. They are both damaged and full of water, but it is thought will be got afloat as soon as unloaded. The Stanard is from Wilmington. bound to Washington City, and loaded with lumber: her cargo will be saved. The Chas. McClees is from the same port, bound to New York, and loaded with wheat, the greater portion of which is in a damaged condition.

It is feared that there has been quite a number of vessels wrecked on the coast. Up to the hour of our going to press, we hear of only two: one of which is a vessel of about 200 tons burden, from the West Indies, loaded with logwood and coffee, and bound to New York. She is on the furthest extremity of Cape Lookout, and will probably be a total loss. The other is a brig of 400 tons burden, John Parker, Capt. Roberts, of Providence, R. I., bound from New Orleans to Rottingdam, and loaded with tobacco and staves. She is wrecked on the beach opposite Hunting Quarters-is in a damaged condition, and will probably prove a total loss .-

the steamship Alabama, Captain Schenck, at that port cinity of the water under the necessity of moving their from New York on Sunday, 13th inst., fell in with Schr. Ida, of Philadelphia, off Cape Hatteras; took off crew, &c.'s were drifted into the streets, where the tide left and towed the vessel into Sayannah. The Ida was from them. Wilmington, laden with naval stores, bound for New

A new Post Office has been established in Bruns-

Mr. M. M. Walker, of Columbus county, informs us that he raised on his farm a Squash weighing 74 pounds. There were five on the vine, and the aggre- understand that some of the still-yards faired pretty bad-

believed to be at a very high price. Classed as middling fair, and comes from King, Hege & Co., Lexington, N. and calm weather. C. This cotton grew in Jersey Settlement, Davidson enterprise, wealthy planters, and well deserves being thinking, replied, "I was thinking if the wrong side of called one of the garden spots of North Carolina.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER COMPANY.—We have weighed any quantity, from one to forty pounds.

Query—What were the size of the weights? mislaid the Herald containing the correspondence between Mr. Cassidey, the President of this Company, to-morrow as requested.

morry 1 29 Indian Misrale. If

We are none of those affected with that blind impulse of Anglophobia which leads them to rejoice at every reverse of British arms or policy. There is much in the old land yet to admire. Neither do we always sympa- of an Address, to be delivered before that body at its next thize with every revolution, or attempt at revolution, merely because it makes the specious cry of liberty the vember, 1857. In compliance with this request, you will pretext for the overthrow of order and the established relations of society. We do not like Louis Napoleon.-We know him to be foresworn, and we believe him to be selfish; but we would prefer to live under his despotism rather than under such liberty as Ledru Rollin and other Red Republicans would inaugurate. They do not know what liberty means, any more than they appreciate

We did not think that the wild outburst of 1848 could succeed. In fact, we saw no element of success in Not that we thought the despots ought to rule, or that the people ought not to rule; but simply because the latter did not know how. They knew no more of the practice of Government, -of actual statesmanship, than the quiet citizen would do of sailing a vessel to and otherwise, to develop our resources and improve our Liverpool. So the thing failed.

For these reasons, we do not rejoice in the Indian difficulties of England. But we cannot sympathize with the East India Company. The wild license and treachery of the native hordes is such, that no man with a soul in his body can hear of without horror. From that no good can come, and liberty can gain nothing.

But on the other hand, we must say, that if ever a people had cause for revolt-if ever forcible resistance was justified and demanded by a system productive of unbearable oppression, the people of India was that peo-A hundred years ago or a little over, the East India

Company owned not a foot of land on the Peninsula. except the little space upon which their trading forts and establishments stood. The whole land of India belonged to the native proprietors. Now, according to the comprising the most populous and wealthy sections .-The Company claims to own every foot of land, which they graciously permit the people to cultivate for one half of all the produce of the earth. There is no motive Havana—have been fully realized. She was not proof against to improve when the improvement goes to John Company, and when the mere tenant may be turned out at any time. But even this shows not all of the difficulties under which the great agricultural class-nineteen twentieths of the population labor—this land revenuethis rent, is farmed out to contractors, mostly cunning Hindoos of the trading class, who sub-let the land, and their tenants frequently sub-let again until the rate is run up to nearly the whole value of the produce. The agriculturist through these exactions, is kept so poor that he has actually to go in debt to the contractor or sub-letter for the seed he sows, and this at a rate of inerest beyond all European or American conception.

After this system had gone its round through governnent collectors, contractors, sub-contractors, interest and legal pillage, the result was, that the actual laboring Hindoo was sometimes brought in debt after giving up his whole crop, or having it seized: or, if he had anvthing for himself, it was just sufficient to keep soul and body together to wear out a little longer in the service of the taskmaster.

What, then, has India to lose by revolt or revolution? It is easy to talk about security to life and property under British rule. The subject Hindoo ran little risk of his from Lecompton says that the Constitutional Convention property, for he had none, and, under the existing system, could not hope to acquire any; and, as for life, it was hardly worth holding, and that this impression was felt by the Hindoos themselves, is plainly evinced by the notorious fact that in Hindostan alone, of all nations on the earth, you could hire a man to die in vour place .--Just give enough money for a wild revel—long enough ty of 12,672. to spend it, and make provision for his family, and the bargain would be made.

This government landlordship-this virtual negation of private property and check upon individual effort, was and is more than any people on earth can sustain themselves feet of lumber. Loss estimated at \$100,000. The tounder, and India is to-day far poorer and worse cultivated than it was two centuries ago. We speak of course of land,-agriculture,-for that is India; traffic and manufactures are insignificant in comparison.

India was fully as quiet, and ten times more prosperous, under either the Patan or Mogul empires than it ever has been under British rule. The great works the howling of the wind, the roaring of the water, and the built under these dynastics for the improvement of the country, put to shame the puny efforts of the Company, and under Acbar and his successors, a man might travel church bells were silent, but we doubt not that our citizens, with treasure from one end of the land to the other, much safer than he can now traverse the streets of New

We don't think earthquakes or volcanoes are pleasant phenomena, nor to be generally coveted-neither are these moral earthquakes, like this India outbreak, but it did seem as though nothing short of an earthquake would unseat this "Old Man of the Sea," that sat on the shoulders and clasped his legs round the necks of the people of Hindostan. If it does unseat the Company-if it has the effect of substituting a government for this most

Englishman to be driven into the ocean. It is true, the Sepoys are said to be brutal and ungrateful. They were well treated. So they were; but they had fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters and wives, and horrible as have been the atrocites perpetrated upon English females, we question if the score is even vet settled, or the list of outrages upon Hindoo women,

The steamship Southerner, from New York to Savannah, put into Charleston in distress-almost a total wreck, with six feet water in her hold.

The Late Storm at Newbern.

The "Union" of the 16th inst., in speaking of the effeets of the late storm in that vicinity, says:

"On Saturday we were enjoying a perfect gale, accompanied by a heavy, drenching rain. This continued during the balance of the day, and, in the meantime, the tide had arisen over the wharves and for a considerable The Savannah Georgian, of the 17th inst., says that distance in the streets, placing the merchants in the vigoods and chattels to their upper store rooms. Turpentine barrels, canoes, timber and a heterogenious mass of

"So far as we can learn there was not much serious

damage done here. The shade trees and fences were the principal sufferers. A large number of the former were uprooted and the most of the streets were almost literalcovered with limbs and leaves. The top part of the wick county, named Lockwood's Folly-A. C. Tolson, bridge at Union Point was carried away. We noticed that a number of families in the vicinity of Union Point Grave mistake, sir. The theatre is for me a means, not had to be removed in canoes to places of safety, as their houses, which were small ones, were considered to be in that reason I insist upon performing only those characserious danger of drifting from their foundations. We ly, but nothing was damaged to any very great extent. " After night on Saturday, the wind hauled around to We learn that four bales of cotton, the first from the South, and by morning the tide had gone down to the N. C. R. R., was received here on the 17th by W., its usual depth. The wind, however, continued to blow H. McRary & Co., consignees, and sold on private terms, very heavy at the South and South-West, and the rain that exclamation, to initiate M. Arthur is perhaps a long

county—a settlement noted for its valuable lands, supewalking with her father on a starry night, absorbed in

You. You will furnish me with a pretty little repertory to restore good government to the State, and to mainrior quality of cotton, both as to staple and rich color, contemplation of the skies, being asked of what she was heaven is so glorious, what must the right side be?"

A grocer had but four weights, with which he

and O. G. Parsley, Esq., Mayor. We will publish it lavender in a drawer and sweeten every object around them.

Duplin County Agricultural Pair Correspondence KENANSVILLE, Duplin County, Sept. 10th, 1857.

Dear Sir: The undersigned, in behalf of the Duplin Coun ty Agricultural Society, respectfully solicit of you the favor annual meeting, to be held at Kenansville, on the 6th of Nogreatly oblige the Committee and the members generally. Yours respectfully,

MR. HOLDEN'S REPLY.

O. R. KENAN, S. GRAHAM, W. R. WARD, N. W. HERRING,

RALEIGH, Sept. 16th, 1857. MESSES. O. R. KENAN, STEPHEN GRAHAM, WM. R. WARD AND N. W. HERRING, Committee-Gentlemen: Yours of the 10th inst., inviting me to deliver an address before the Duplin County Agricultural Society, at Kenansville, on the 6th November, 1857, has been received. I know but little, gentlemen, of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and I am sincerely distrustful of my ability to do anything like justice to the ccasion; yet, so deep is the interest which I feel in the efforts now in progress, by means of Agricultural Societies ondition, that I cannot decline your invitation. I will take pleasure in appearing before your Society at the time indicated, but all I can promise is, that what I shall have to say will be conceived in an earnest desire to serve the Society. and to promote the industrial interests of your county, With my best wishes for the prosperity of your Society and with the many thanks for the honor you have done me by this invitation.

I am most respectfully yours, W. W. HOLDEN.

Loss of the Steamer Norfolk,

The Norfolk Argus of the 17th inst. says: We regret to state that this steamer, Capt. Kelly which left Philadelphia for this city on Saturday last was lost, together with the entire cargo, in the gale of Sunday last. Information was received here vesterday that none of the crew were lost, and the inference is that the passengers are also saved.

The Norfolk was a strong and well built boat, capa ble of carrying a large amount of freight, and was deeply system pursued, there is really no private property in laden with goods for this city, &c., having on board for India, at least not in the territories of the Company, Norfolk and Portsmouth alone, freight amounting to 100,000—a large portion of which was not insured the amount of \$10,000, which, we regret to state, was not insured.

New York American Convention

Syracuse, Sept. 15.—The American convention ha nominated James O. Putman of Erie, for Secretary of State: Col. N. S Benton for Comptroller; Lyman Odell for Treasurer; Henry H. Ross, for Attorney General; Roswell Graves, for State Engineer: Judge Denniston, for Canal Commissioner; John M. Stevens for the State Prison Inspector, and Hiram Ketchum for Judge of the

We learn that Mr. C. T. Stevens, of this county had his pockets picked of \$1,400, while asleep on the cars, between Weldon and Warsaw on the 10th inst.—

Heavy Robbery on a Railroad.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Sept. 15.—A trunk containing \$10,000 belonging to the Worcester County Bank, of Blackstone, was stolen from the conductor's safe in the cars of the East Thompson Railroad, this afternoon.

Mobile, Sept. 16.—The mail steamship Quaker City. from Havana on the 13th inst., arrived here to-day.-

Her advices are unimportant. Sugars were firm and unchanged. The Kansas Constitutional Convention. New York Sept. 17th.—A dispatch received here

had adjourned to the third Monday of October. The free State delegates were refused scats in the convention.

PORTLAND Sept. 16.—The returns from twenty-six ad-In 101 towns Morrell's majority amounts to 9,240.— The same towns last year returned a Republican majori-

Large Fire at St. Louis. St. Louis, Sept. 17 .- A fire occurred here yesterday which destroyed an entire block of buildings on Eleventh street, near Market, including the extensive lumber yards of Morrison, Wright & Co., containing 3,000,000 The insurance is doubtless small.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.—The board of canvassers of the territory of Nebraska, which met at Omaha City on the 5th, decided on the election of delegate to Congress. After denying that they had authority to investigate the illegal returns or correct the frauds in certain Mormon precincts, they gave Mr. Furguson a certificate as being elected over Mr. Champion by 47 votes. Mr. Champion will contest.

Losses and Money at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—It is currently reported that a large bullion house of this city suffers to the amount of three-quarters of a million by the recent failure of Beebe & Co., in New York. The money market is stringent. Exchange is unsettled, ranging from 7 to 8

From Washington.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Dispatches have been received from Commissioner Parker relative to the alleged complication of Consul Reeman in the British hostilities at Canton. The latter vindicates himself by saving that he went thither in the discharge of his official duties: wisdom, it will be well, but if not-if the same system is the forces, he merely dispossessed a seaman of the sloop ped around himself.

The administration has not yet heard from Lord Clarendon in reply to Gen. Cass' letter informing the British government of our declination at present to renew the negotiations concerning Central America; but their siernment that the question at issue will be quietly and

satisfactorily adjusted by the respective parties. There is reason to believe that the Nicaragua Minister will not again present himself for official recognition until after the new government of Nicaragua shall have

Not long ago a good Presbyterian preacher, whe, like Presbyterian preachers generally, disliked long prayers, went to a meeting at which a Methodist minister was officiating. He entered with his overcoat on, as the worshippers were about going on their knees, knelt hard by the stove, which happened to be pretty hot. The prayer commenced. The suppliant waxed warm, and so did our Presbyterian friend by the stove. The prayer went on, and on, and the perspiration rolled down the face of the Presbyterian gentleman, who at length arose, deliberately drew off his over coat, and then went down on his aching marrow-bones again, saving in a low, but very determined voice as he did so, to his long-winded Methodist brother, " Well, here's at you for all night!

Among the roads to marriage the profession of artiste dramitique has never passed for the most direct. Nevertheless Mademoiselle X—, says the Paris Figaro, of one of the boulevard theatres lately refused a certain role because it interfered with her prospects of "establishing herself." "You believe," she remarked to the manager, "that I am at your theatre simply to play!an end. My idea is a good and solid marriage. For negroes as conforming to the traditional policy of the ters which an observer could reasonably desire to espouse. I wish to be the young girl that M. Arthur marries at the fall of the curtain and I wish to be ornamented with such virtues and charms that the spectator in his orchestra stall will inwardly exclaim- What a happy man this M. Arthur!' Because, although from to fall with considerable force until late in the day on Sunday. Monday morning presented us with a clear sky a la sauce conjugale, very appetizing and ve What salary, sir, should you like for that?

this moment the subject of parliamentary litigation, goes back no farther than 1442, and out of the whole 540, or

The New York Democratio Mater Conventie

This body lately in session at Syracuse, adjourned on Friday last. It got rid of the conflicting claims of the New York city delegates, by admitting some from each party of claimants, consisting of eight from the Cooper and eight from the Wilson Small Delegations, the seventeenth man being selected by the sixteen. Thus, for the purposes of the Convention, a compromise was effected which allowed the business to go on smoothly.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of For Secretary of State-Gideon J. Tucker, of New

For Comptroller-Sandford E. Church, of Orleans. For State Treasurer-Isaac S. Vanderpool, of Buf-

For Attorney General-Lyman Tremaine, of Alba-Commissioner-Van R. Richmond. For State Prison Inspector-William C. Rhodes

For Judge of the Court of Appeals-Judge Denis. the

Mayor Wood and his adherents made violent opposi tion to the nomination of Judge Denis, upon which the discussion was warm and spicy, but finally the nomination was carried. During a recess of the convention, ex-Senator Dickinson came in,—was loudly cheered, and called upon to address the meeting, which he did for about half an hour, in his usual vein .- with one novel remark, however,-that "the Republicans," now certain of defeat, did what a garrison did, when in possession of a city they were about to abdicate, that is PILLAGE all they could lay their hand on,-a remark that was boisteriously cheered.

After all their differences the delegates finally adopted manimously the resolutions of the committee, as follows: Resolved, That we congratulate the people of this Union upon the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency of the Union, and that we point to his wise and patriotic course in the chief magistracy, not only as refuting all the predictions of evil with which his opponents endeavored to darken the public mind, but as vindicating the theory of our republican system, by proving the instinctive correctness of the popular judgment. which, at a crisis of a peculiar nature, threatening the peace, if not the existence, of the Union, sought and called to the executive chair the statesman whose firmness, fearlessness and sagacity were alone equal to the

Resolved. That we deplore and denounce, as the source One house in this city had on board silks, cloths, &c., to of unmitigated evil, that sectional agitation which has so long disturbed the public mind; that we repudiate the doctrine that the people of one State have the right of inquisition into the domestic institutions of other and independent communities, or can properly make them the subject of their own internal politics; and that we equally deny the assumption that the people of any Territory, presenting themselves at the doors of Congress. with a State Constitution republic in its character, and similar in its organic element to those of the original thirteen States, can be refused admission into the Union on the ground of non-conformity to modern and sectional tests; and that we congratulate the people of Kansas upon the opportunity which they now have, unawed by external dictation, and undisturbed by seditious combinations at home, of carrying out the principles of the The individual suspicioned was examined but the money was not found.—Clinton Independence.

organic act, establishing the Territory by adopting a constitution which shall leave to their own people the right of deciding upon the character of their domestic institu-

tions and policy.

Resolved, That while we deprecate all partizan at tempts to provoke slavery agitation and excitement, we approve the position and applaud the spirit of the recent mirable letter of President Buchanan, in answer to the communication of several clerical and other residents of Northern States. That in our judgment this entire Kansas question-whether of historical fact or governmental affair-is placed therein upon the true basis; the obligations of the Government and the rights of the people of the territory clearly defined, and the essential principles which lie at the foundation of our whole scheme of territorial organization rightly to enforce the principle so readily avowed by Congress as the true intent and meaning of the "Kansas-Nebraska Act"—that "it is not the design to legislate slavery into any territory or State, or to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of ditional towns are more favorable for the Republican. the United States." This Convention declares its unqualified adherence, as the groundwork of the adjustment of this dangerous slavery controversy, in the only form sanctioned by the Constitution, consistent with its compromises with the rights of the Statee and with a just recognition of our enlightened public sentiment.

Resolved, That the excess to which our political opponents have carried misgovernment in the State, calls for the immediate interposition of the people. That at this moment we behold the State seriously embarrassed in its finances and the State debt accumulating; the State taxes have increased seven fold within the last ten years: the canals, once a source of pride and affluence to the State, impoverished and dependent upon direct taxes for ample of improvidence set by the State has spread into the business affairs of the people, inviting them to hazardous speculations, the anticipation of future resources by the present reckless expenditure, profuse debt, and the abuse of credit, and that we call upon the people to rem-edy this state of affairs by establishing a sound and eco-

nomical financial policy at Albany. Resolved, That the late Legislature completed the circle of its errors, follies and wrongs by attempting to punish the lion-hearted Democracy of our commercial metropolis for their resistance to the tide of fanaticism which last fall rolled through the State, by depriving them of their ancient municipal liberties and chartered privileges, and placing over them irresponsible Commissioners, appointed by the Executive authority of the State, and by uniting them to other counties merging the powers of the local magistracy into that of these po-litical boards, and that the people are justified in view ing with alarm these acts of centralization so fatal to the | tied by the blood of their fathers-blood that is more liberties of a free people; and that we pledge ourselves to unite in a concentrative effort throughout the State, to rebuke this aggression and corruption and to advocate soulless corporation, it will be well. If England learns and instead of carrying the American flag at the head of the rights of our fellow-citizens by unceasing efforts to as they please, dare to sing, pray, preach, think, act as refute these acts of Legislative usurpation, being parts they please. All I have to say is to just go ahead and of a systematic evasion of popular sovereignty as evidenced by the invasions of a similar nature upon the local

rights of Era, Schuyler, and other counties. Resolved, That the attempt to open the Constitution and reverse the well settled judgment of the people by admitting to the elective franchise the colored population lence is not attributed to any but correct motives on the of the State, without the requirements of a property part of Great Britain, and it is anticipated by our gov-qualification or a three years residence. That we believe its design to be to invite into this State and incorporate into its constituency the free negroes and runaway slaves of other States, in order to strengthen the ranks of our man of war. The very idea that a man has been awed trying one, but he has acquitted himself manfully in it, opponents in their warfare upon the Constitution and the Union; and that we call upon the electors of New York not to be deceived by the device or accident of a suppression of this amendment in the pigeon holes of the Executive Chamber in the belief that our opponents have relinquished this scheme, but to interrogate the candidates for the Senate and Assembly in regard to it, and to hold them to strict accountability.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party shall now stand where they have always stood, the friends and protecbefore the law, and especially the sacred rights of religious liberty; and they regard all attempts to present the immigration of the laboring masses of Europe, whether by retaining their rights of citizenship, or by denying them access to civil employment and position, as unbecoming a great and powerful Commonwealth, and as

injurious to the best interests of the people. Resolved, That we declare the resolutions of the Black Republican Legislature, declaring its want of confidence in the Supreme Court of the United States as a blow at the independence of the judiciary, but an uncalled for assumption of judicial functions by a Legislative Department, and that, on the contrary, we regard the decision of that Court respecting the political state of the several States and of the Federal Government, and essential to the rights of the States as independent sovereignties and to their security as communities; and that we fully concur with that tribunal in ing that while each state can confer what fran-chises it pleases upon the subjects of its jurisdiction, it cannot enable them to carry such privileges into other States without their concurrence or the sanction

Resolved, That to the ticket this day nominated. Beautiful Thought.—A little Swedish girl, while

Beautiful Thought.—A little Swedish g It is sauce conjugale, very appetizing and very tempting. It is in the Union, and who feel the necessity of resistance and is said to be almost equal to guano. Although at the North these lines are considered unit for food, there is a limited demand raption, against which the Democratic party presents the only bulwarks of defence.

Resolved, That the Democrats of New York, assem-

service to his country, were the admiration of his countrymen and of the civilized governments throughout the world; and as we behold this great column in the edifice falter, it behooves us all to unite our hands in sustaining that areh of the Union, of which he was at once the orament and support.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Important from Utah Excitement About the Comi

of the United States Troops. We have news from Salt Lake City to the 12th of August. Considerable excitement appeared to be manifested about the movements of the United States troops elligerent stand.

The annual election for Territorial officers, and for delegate to Congress was to have taken place on the 3d of August. Hon. John M. Bernhisel was the only candidate for delegate. William Hanson, William Livingston, wife and daughter had been cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Bay Saints for apostacy. We have

extensive files of the Salt Lake News, containing speeches of Brigham Young and others. WHAT BRIGHAM YOUNG THINKS THE UNITED STATES

SOLDIERS WANT. It is their desire to say to the people, "You are free; you are not under the bondage of Brigham Young; you need wear his yoke no longer; now let us get drunk fight, play at cards and race horses; and every one of you women turn to be prostitutes and become associated with the civilization of Christendom." That is the freedom they are endeavoring to declare here. I will make this proposal to Uncle Sam: I will furnish carriages, horses, the best of drivers, and the best food I have to transport every man, woman and child that wishes to leave this place, if he will send on, at his own expense, all those who want to come to Utah, and we will gain a thousand to their one, as all who understand this matter very well know. It would have been much better to have loaded the wagons reported to be on the way here, with men, women and children, than with provisions to sustain soldiers, for they will never get here without we help them; neither do I think it is the de-

If I thought my prayer might be answered, I would pray that not another United States mail may come to his city, for until Mr. Kimball began his service it has been a constant source of annoyance, disappointment, and to us loss. We carry our own mails, raise our own dust, and maintain ourselves. But woe, woe to that man who comes here to unlawfully interfere with my affairs. Woe, woe to those men who come here to unlawfully meddle with me and this people. I swore in Nauvoo when my enemies were looking me in the face. that I would send them to hell across lots if they meddle with me, and I ask no more odds of all hell to-day. If they kill me, it is all right; but they will not until the time comes, and I think I shall die a natural death, at least I expect to.

It would be hard for the people to explain away the idea that the government of the United States is shutting down the gate upon us, for it is too visible; and this is what hastens the work of the Lord which you are praying for every day. I do not believe there is a man or woman who prays at all, but what prays every day for the Lord to hasten His work. Now take care, for if He does, may be you will not be prepared to meet it. The time must come when there will be a separation etween this kingdom and the kingdom of this world. ven in every point of view. The time must come when this kingdom must be free and independent from all other kingdoms. Are you prepared to have the thread cut

MAKES UP HIS MIND TO FIGHT. Now let me tell you one thing, I shall take it as a witness that God designs to cut the thread between us and the world, when an army undertakes to make their appearance in this Territory to chastise me or to destroy life from the earth. I lay it down as a rule that right is, or at least should be, might with Heaven, its ervants, and with all its people on earth. As for the rest, we will wait a little while to see: but I shall take buted. Dickens, with his amateur troupe, has had a a hostile movement by our enemies as an evidence that perfect ovation in Manchester. The first number of it is time for the thread to be cut. I think that we will Thackeray's new serial is to appear on the first of Nofind three hundred who will lap water, and we can whip vember, and is to be entitled "The Virginians," which out the Midianites. Brother Heber said that he could sounds as if American scenery and character were to turn out his women, and they would whip them. I ask figure in it. The first three volumes of Carlyle's Fredno odds of the wicked, the best way they can fix it.

HOW BRIGHAM LOVES WOMEN.

I will acknowledge with Brother Kimball, and I know it is the case with him, that I am a great lover of women? In what particular? I love to see them happy, to see them well fed and well clothed, and I love to see their faces and talk with them, when they talk in righteousness; but as for anything more, I do not care.-There are probably but few men in the world who care about the private society of women less than I do. I also love children, and I delight to make them happy.

HE IS WILLING TO LIVE PLAINLY IF HIS WIVES WOULD LFT I accomulate a large amount of means but I would State, impoverished and dependent upon direct taxes for their progress; and that we cannot but feel that the expense of improvidence set by the State has supposed into which we have a set by the State has supposed into which we have a set by the State has supposed into which we have a set by the State has supposed into which we have a set by the State has supposed into the supposed into the supposed into the supposed in the su cake and butter and a potato satisfies Bringham. can live on as cheap and as plain food as can any man in Israel. I have said to my family a great many times, I want you to make me home-made clothing, but I would meet such a whizzing about my ears, if I were to have even a pair of home-made pantaloons made. I do not know that I have a wife in the world but what would say, "You are not going to wear them; you ought to wear someting more respectable, for you deserve

to as much as any man does."

BROTHER GEORGE HALL WOULD FIGHT BUT DON'T WANT There have been men and women and children enough who have died through the oppression and tryanny of our enemies to damn any nation under heaven, and now a nation of 25,000,000 of people must exercise its wealth in violation of its own principles and the rights guarinsacred than their own heart springs—and this they are doing to crush down a little handful who dwelt in the midst of the mountains, and who dare to worship God burst your boiler. (Voice—they will.) This is the way the thing shapes itself in my mind, and if I were not afraid to die I would fight as long as there was a finger left! Yes, if I were not afraid to die I would fight till there was not as much left of me as there was of the Kilkenny cats! Just look at him, view his conduct towards this people; besides his being my uncle he has acted most shamefully mean. When I told my uncle I was afraid he only laughed at me, but I now tell you that if part he performed in the Cunningham bogus baby pro-I were not such a well known coward I would die like a down by the bayonet is something that I cannot stand.

CORONER CONNERY OUTDONE.—The Indianapolis Journal is publishing a series of sketches of early trials and occurrences in Indiana, some of which are particularly rich. The following, entitled "Coroner Connery Outdone," is "one of 'em :"-A man was found dead one morning, with his skull broken, lying in the woods. He had been seen the night before considerably intoxicated. The body was frozen. An inquest was held before tors of the exile, seeking a home and freedom on our shores; that they recognize the equality of all citizens ry formed a hollow square—the body in the centre. Coroner Clifford-"Gentlemen of the inquest, there are three things to be considered when a man commits suicide by killing his neighbor. First, Did he come to his death by incidence? Second, Did he come to his death in this city one of their six-cylinder presses for a new by accidence? Third, Did he come to his death by the hands of the incendiary? Look at that body, gentlemen, and return your verdiet." The jury counselled nearly five minutes. "We, the jury, find that the deceased came to his death by incidence, having put too much water in his whiskey, causing him to freeze last night."

MEHADEN OIL.—Menhaden, or "pogies," as the fishermen call them, are a species of fish which swarm in millions along our shores in the summer season, and although formerly used only for bait, they are now caught in large quantities by the "down east" fishermen for the manufacture of an oil, which is valuable for dressing leather and other purposes. This business, as we learn from the Bangor Whig, is now an important and growing one, producing many thousand dollars annually, with a large profit. They are taken in nets, in large quantities, boiled in a large kettle fitted up in a furnace at the shore, then passed into a press constructed like a cider press, and the oil pressed from them. It is then barrelled up and sent to the Boston market and elsewhere. When the fish become fat, they yield a gallon or more per hundred, (the fish being about the size of an alewive,) or a barrel of oil from 2500. The fishermen sometimes take from 1500 to 2000 in a single net set over night. The oil was worth \$20 per barrel last year.—This year is not worth quite so much—say from \$15 to \$18—but it neave a large profit at the This year is not worth quite so much—say from \$15 to \$18—but it pays a large profit at that. The refuse or "chum" left, after expressing the oil, is used for manure, and is said to be almost equal to group.

back no farther than 1442, and out of the whole 540, or so, of temporal peers, only 117 can date the creation of their titles earlier than 1700. From 1700 to 1800, 187 peerages were created, making a total of 304, leaving about 236 for the 57 years of the present century, of which 90 have been created since 1830.

Resolved, That the Democrats of New York, assembled for the purpose of consultation upon the destiny of the bed for the purpose of consultation upon the destiny of the purpose of consultation upon the destiny of the perages were created. The Democrats of New York, assembled to the purpose of consultation upon the destiny of the purpose of the purpose of consultation upon the destiny of the purpose of consultation upon the destiny of the purpose of consultation upon the destiny of the purpose of consultation upon the dest

How the New York Banks act under "Pressn The difficulties which beset the New York banks in the present stringency, have caused them to resort to various "sharp" practices which have drawn upon them

a strong and growing odium. The Evening Post says:
Our city banks will not pay checks after three o'clock, nor wait the convenience of others to pay their drafts after that hour. The notary takes instant possession of the credit of the unfortunate delinquent who does not enter the door before the stroke of three. Consistently with this practice, they have heretofore waived the presentation of drafts on merchants and bankers after hour of closing their own doors for the day. Their towards Utah, and Gov. Young had already taken a urgent wants have led some of them lately to deviate from their own rules, and to require the payment of sight drafts after the stated hour, the object of which is to secure a check that can be used in the Clearing-House settlement of the next morning. This is rather savage practice," and well adapted to create disaffection towards themselves. But banks are not above tricks in their dealings with each other. Some days ago a large amount of checks sent in the exchanges was returned by one of them and coin demanded, on the plea that the accounts of the drawers were not good. It was subsequently found that the deposits were actually in hand sufficient to pay, but that it was inconvenient for the bank itself to lose so much specie from its average. A mistake of the bookkeepers in adding the ledgers was the explanation given, and disbelieved.

The Journal of Commerce attributes the severe contractions of the banks to mistake rather than necessity : "If the people showed half as much fear of the banks as some of the banks do of the people, not one of those instituttions could maintain specie payment for eight and forty hours. We do not mean that this confidence in the banks is misplaced; on the contrary, we believe that these institutions are for the most part eminently worthy of the public esteem; but we do mean to say with all plainness that this confidence is not reciprocated to the extent in which it is deserved, and that if the merchants are crowded down and driven to retaliation by unnecessary severity, those who appear to have the advantage to-day will certainly be worsted in the conflict. Even if the banks ignore all responsibility to the public, and sign of President Buchanan that they should come here.

act on the principle of every 'one for himself,' they will still find abundant reasons in their own interest to be forbearing and lenient toward the mercantile

> The Divorce Bill, which has engaged so much attention in the British Parliament, and has after a most animated and obstinate resistance become a law, is designed to equalize among all classes of people the benefits of a release, for sufficient cause, vinculo matrimonii. Here after that form of divorce in England has been to all intents and purposes, as the New York Courier observes, exclusively confined to the rich. The House of Lords alone has jurisdiction over the dissolution of marriage contracts, and the expense of carrying an application of the sort through that body was enormous, amounting to an absolute bar to the man in moderate circumstances. No small amount of family influence too was required to secure due attention to such an application. The record of divorces will show that they have been confined mainy to cases wherein at least one of the parties figured in the Peerage list. The present law does away with this opprobious and unjust inequality. It takes away the urisdiction from the House of Lords, and it confers exclusively upon a court specially established, called the Court of "Divorce and Matrimonial causes," consisting of the Lord High Chancellor, the Chief Justices and the Chief Baron of the three Superior Courts of Common Law, and the Judge of the new Court of Probate. Other facilities of various kinds are also granted for easy institution and just determination of such suits. No inconsiderab'e degree of the legislation of Great Britain of late years has tended towards removing distinctions existing under old usages in favor of the nobility in contrast with the people of England. The further this reformatory process goes, the more will England be entitled to the respect of free governments.

English Literary Items.

Tennyson is at the Lakes, in ill health, to which, it is feared, his opium-eating habits have not a little contrierick the Great are in the press: the matter accumulated on him as he proceeded, and this is but an instalment of what he considers his magnum opus. Among the literary notabilities who have become converts to spiritualism, is Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the poetess recently renriched by the munificent bequest of John Kennyon, and whose little son, a boy of nine, is a per-

fect marvel of precocity in music and song. We now give the following notice of the first sugarmaking experiment that has been tried with a favorable result. The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says:

Sugar from the Chinese Cane.—Dr. D. Lee, of the Southern Cultivator, has shown us a sample of one or two pounds of well-granulated and well-tasted sugar, made by him at the plantation of Mr. W. J. Eve. of this city, as the result of his first experiment with the juice of the Chinese Sugar Cane. This result is the more interesting from the fact, that scientific gentlemen in Boston have expressed the opinion, that this plant contains no cane sugar, but grape or fruit sugar only. Dr. Lee's knowledge of chemistry has enabled him to correct this error, and demonstrate that the Chinese Cane is nearly as rich in crystallizable sugar as that of the best cane grown in Louisiana.

We have received from the Hon, Y. P. King, of Greensboro', a beautiful specimen of syrup made from the Chinese Cane; and we have seen unexceptionable syrup made by Dr. Carlton, of Union Point, Dr. Lee

A DIFFERENCE .- A correspondent of the London Record notice a pleasing contrast between the conduct of two distinguished visitors now in England. The one is the Queen of the Netherlands, who ona Sunday went to Manchester, and attempted to gain admission on that day to the great exhibition of works of art now held there She however, failed, not withstanding her royal claims. The other is an officer of the United States Navy, now in command of the steamship Susquehanna. Entering an English port on the Lord's day he refrained from firing the usual salute until Monday morning, thus showing deserved respect to the institutions, both of the country to which he belonged, and of that which he

DR. UHL INDORSED .- The Medical Monthly for September (Drs. Edward H. Parker and J. H. Douglas, Editors,) endorse fully the course of Dr. Uhl in the duction. "His position," says the Monthly, "was a and the thanks, not only of the medical profession, but of the community, are justly due to him for aiding the officers of justice so efficiently, though at so great a personal sacrifice."

AMERICAN INVENTIVE GENIUS IN EUROPE.-Whitworth & Co., of Manchester, England, and now constructing for R. Hoe & Co., of this city, two of their famous ten-cylinder lightning presses for the London Times, similar to that which Messrs. Hoe & Co. are themselves constructing in this city for the Tribune.-The same Manchester firm are also constructing one of Hoe & Co.'s six cylinder presses for the London Morning Star. Also, another for the Manchester Times and Examiner. illustrated weekly, to appear about Christmas in London; also, a four-cylinder press (like the older and slower of our two presses) for the Manchester Guardian—making six in all of Hoe's power presses now being constructed for leading British journals.—N. Y. Tribunt.

Pierpont, the poet of "Palestine," was at Niagara summer or two ago, and it was a beautiful Sabbath morning, when he went out to worship, where the "light wave just breaks, and whispers of its Maker's might. One of those officious, silly creatures whose religion consists in a strait-bodied coat, an occupied pew and two sermons a week, posted after the poet like a missionary after a heathern. His soul-what little he had-was crooked up into an interrogation point, and wriggled with anxiety for the sinner's welfare. "Was Mr. Pierpont going to church ?"_" Yes." "And whom would he hear preach?" "God Almightly." was the brief and pertinent reply, as he turned again from the buzzing insect to the eloquence of Niagara.

SUMMER COSTUME.—Detroit (Michigan) papers say that a woman was arrested recently in that city, "with nothing or her person but a love letter and a daguerreotype." This is equal to the celebrated summer dress in Georgia-"a shirt collar and a pair of spurs

More of the Wheeler Slave Case.—Passmore RETURNING TO IRELAND.—A correspondent of the osten Post, noticing the contemplated closing of the